

THE WEATHER
Fair and somewhat colder tonight.
Wednesday fair, light to moderate
west to southwest winds. Minimum
temperature tonight 22 to 26.

THE LOWELL SUN

5
O'CLOCK

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 8 1908

PRICE ONE CENT

THE MESSAGE

Reading of it Excited Great
Interest in Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Interest in both houses of congress centered today in the president's message. Senator Aldrich on behalf of the senate committee, appointed to notify the president that the two bodies were in session, informed their respective houses that they had performed this duty and each reported that the president had responded to their notification with a statement that he would immediately submit a message in writing. Sen. Latta followed closely on the heels of the committee in both houses.

The reading began a quarter of an hour after the senate had convened, and in the house a few minutes later. The galleries of both houses were well filled and almost all the seats of senators and members were occupied by their owners. All of them had printed copies of the message which contained 54 printed pages with an elaborate appendix accompanied by numerous illustrations, showing the results of the work of the forestry bureau. Senators' attention to the reading of the message at the desk, but most of them immediately busied themselves with the printed copies before them. In these copies much interest was manifested.

(The text of the message will be found on page 57, 8 and 9.)

FEARFUL TRAGEDY

Insane Man Killed Wife and
Shot Up Street

WAKEFIELD, Dec. 8.—Hiram L. Badger, a laborer, went violently insane today and during his frenzy killed his wife and little daughter, Catherine, and then running down Main street in the center of the town shot promiscuously into the stores that he passed. One of the bullets wounded Fred Wheeler, a grocer's clerk, in the leg. Badger was chased and finally captured by a crowd of the townspeople. The tragedy occurred shortly before 11 o'clock. Badger first shot his wife's throat with a razor and then shot her with a 38-caliber revolver. His six-year-old daughter Catherine he next

CITY ELECTION ON

Silent Vote is Being Cast in all
Precincts

No Excitement Anywhere But
Both Sides Still Predict Victory
for Their Respective Candidates—Stronger Sentiment is
Noted in Casey's Favor

After such a strenuous campaign election day dawned as fair as one of those rare days of June and a more perfect election day could not be furnished.

It was the sort of a day when everybody goes to the polls and this fact began to assert itself at an early hour when the different precincts, particularly the republican precincts of the city, began to show a vote way ahead of the state election, despite the fact that this was a presidential year, during the morning hours.

There was the usual activity at city hall before sunrise, for all the precinct officers and policemen detailed to the different polling places were on hand at five o'clock and were conveyed in job wagons to their respective destinations.

Voting started with a rush all over the city at 6 o'clock. The fact that today is a holy day in the Catholic church and that hundreds of Catholic who men arose earlier than usual in order to attend early mass had considerable to do with the early vote. In precinct three of ward seven, where the record has been held for years, nearly 200 votes were cast in the first hour and a half, and at 9:30 o'clock the ballot box in the Pawtucketville precinct registered 300 votes or nearly half of the entire voting population of the precinct, 640. While this is Mr. Brown's own precinct he had not voted up to 10 o'clock while in precinct one of ward four, Mr. Casey cast his vote at 8:30 and then started off on a tour of the various polling places. The democratic wards, two, four and five showed a normal vote or an increase, and in no case was there any falling behind. In these precincts the officers felt confident that the full strength of the vote would be registered during the day.

The Silent Vote.

When one considers the lively scenes that have characterized the campaign from start to finish the election scenes

The Fight Is On

Every moment of your life, when you are at home or abroad, awake or asleep—
Between the poison germs that are in air, food and water, everywhere in fact, and the billions of your invisible friends, the little soldier-corporeal in your blood.
If these little soldiers are kept strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, you need have no fear of disease. Begin using it at once if you are at all under the weather, or have troubles of the blood, stomach, liver and kidneys. Get it of your druggist.

FOR RENT

Two-flat apartment house, Boylston st., Oakland, situated about 100 ft. from Boston and Oakland line of electric. Just finished, with the most modern and up-to-date conveniences. Apply to A. L. Kittredge & Co., 299 Central st.

were astonishingly quiet which indicated to many old heads that the people had regained their senses and that the sober judgment of the people would prevail. While the Brown shouters continued to shout Brown and offer 10 to 7 on their candidate as the morning hours wore along the republicans began to talk of a big silent vote that was being cast, and they considered this silent vote an ill-omen for Brown. Republicans also seemed to look upon a large vote as a favorable sign for the democratic candidate while the anti-Casey democrats, who are fewer than they were two years ago, think that the big vote would indicate Brown's success.

At noon the great Brown talk and enthusiasm began to lose its ring and while it prevailed the confident tone was missing, and all mentioned that silent vote.

Wards three, six, seven and eight showed a particularly strong morning vote and in some of the precincts the check list was voted before 11 o'clock. There was but little call for enforcements during the morning as every one being carried there. There was a noticeable absence of republican carriages and rallies at the different booths, though, of course, no precinct was entirely uncovered. It looked as if the republican city committee had an absence of funds for this purpose.

Oldest Voter in Lowell
One of the early voters in precinct 1 of ward seven was Jonathan Johnson, 90 years of age, and probably the oldest man in Lowell to walk to the polls today. Mr. Johnson asked for assistance for the first time in his life as his sight is failing him and he couldn't read the names on the ballot in the dimly lighted booth. Mr. Johnson was prominent in politics years ago and was in the state senate in the early 70's.

Precinct 1 of ward eight showed 300 votes out of a total registration of 520 before 11 o'clock. During the morning hours the entrance to this booth was guarded by Rev. Mr. Craig and Mr. Albert W. David, formerly chairman of the republican city committee, who continually told each other that it was an easy thing for Brown. Precinct two of ward eight had 309 votes. The general sentiment was that the vote today will exceed that cast in the recent state election by a substantial margin.

At every precinct the report was "no excitement" for both parties had finally settled down to serious business.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The New York World, to which Delvan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, referred to his reply to President Roosevelt's attack on him as the author of the articles on the Panama canal which appeared in his paper and called forth the president's letter, says today: "In view of President Roosevelt's deliberate mis-statements of fact in his scandalous personal attack upon Mr. Delvan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, the World calls upon congress to make immediately a full and complete investigation of the entire Panama canal scandal."

The investigation of 1906 by the senate committee of the inter-oceanic canal was blocked by the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer the most pertinent questions of Senator Morgan of Alabama. Since then nothing has been done because after Senator Morgan's death there was no successor to carry on his great work of revealing the truth about Panama corruption.

The Indianapolis News says in the editorial for which the president is said Mr. Smith:

"It has been charged that the United States bought from United States citizens for \$40,000,000 property that cost those citizens only \$12,000,000. There is no doubt that the government only paid \$12,000,000 for the property. Who got the money?"

"President Roosevelt's reply for this most proper question is for the most part a string of abuse and defamatory epithets. But he also makes the following statements as truthful information to the American people:

Government Paid \$40,000,000
"The United States did not pay a cent of the \$40,000,000 to any American citizen. The government paid this \$40,000,000 direct to the French government, getting the receipt of the liquidation of the French government."

"So far as I know there was no syndicate; there certainly was no syndicate in the United States that to my knowledge had any dealings with the government directly or indirectly."

"To the best of the world's knowledge and belief none of these statements made by Mr. Roosevelt and quoted above are untrue and Mr. Roosevelt must have known they were untrue when he made them."

FINED \$10,000
Hyde Also Must Serve
Two Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Fred A. Hyde of San Francisco, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States of large tracts of land in Oregon and Washington, was today sentenced in the district criminal court to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the penitentiary at Mountville, W. Va., the maximum penalty under the law. Joseph H. Schneider of Tucson, Ariz., an employee of Hyde and convicted with him, was fined \$1000 and sentenced to one year and two months in the penitentiary. Both noted appeals to the district court of appeals. Hyde was released on \$20,000 bail and Schneider on \$10,000. The prosecution of Hyde and Schneider together with John A. Benson and Henry P. Dimond, who were acquitted following the investigation of alleged wholesale irregularities in public land deals in the west, cost the government \$100,000 and the trial occupied three months.

THE PRESIDENT

SENT NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president today sent to the senate a long list of appointments for all branches of the service practically all of which were appointments made during the recess of congress. They include the nomination of Secretaries Wright and Newbury.

"Heap on more (*) wood! the wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still."—Sir Walter Scott.

*Lowell Coke is a heap better.

Lowell Gas Light Co., Lowell, Mass.
Gentlemen—I have read your Coke testimonials with interest and it occurs to me that I can let you a good story myself. I am using Lowell Coke in my winter and at that use it at my residence and my two stores, all heated by steam. Your Coke is just as represented on the label. It's all right.

CHARLES E. CARTER.

(Mr. Carter is one of the leading and best known as well as one of the oldest druggists in Massachusetts.)

Lowell Gas Light Co., Lowell, Mass.
Gentlemen—I am using Lowell Coke at 10 Branch street and for the third winter. I heat with stoves.

AMBROSE DESANDER.

Gentlemen—I find Coke very useful as a mixer with coal used in my furnace.

ARTHUR E. RHODES.

(Mr. Rhodes is the well known Hair Dresser.)

Lowell Gas Light Co.

A STARTLING CHARGE TOOK LADY'S WATCH

That Roosevelt Paid \$40,000,000 For \$12,000,000 Canal
Alfred Coutu Fined \$25 in Police Court

Alfred Coutu, who will be 20 years old tomorrow, was arraigned before Judge Hadley in police court this morning on a complaint charging him with the larceny of a gold watch valued at \$50, the property of Miss Nellie H. Jennison, a clerk at the office of the Lowell Gas Light Co. in Shattuck street. Coutu entered a plea of not guilty, but his past record, which has not been the best, figures in the case, and he was fined \$25 to be paid in five days or spend the next four months in jail.

Miss Jennison, the complainant, testified that she is employed at the office of the Lowell Gas Light Co. and that yesterday she had occasion to leave outside. While in Middle street, just outside the gas office, her watch dropped out of her belt and fell to the sidewalk, though she was not aware of the fact that she had dropped her timepiece until several passersby informed her that a young man had picked it up and ran away with it.

She saw two employees of the company chasing a young man and later Coutu was brought back to the office and acknowledged that he had a watch and after she described the watch he turned it over to her.

Thomas Practor testified to seeing something drop from Miss Jennison's belt and roll on the sidewalk, but he was not aware at the time what it was. Witness saw Coutu pick the watch up and run away, and he and Henry Spencer, another employee of the

gas company, gave chase and caught Coutu in an alley off Chase street. Coutu said that he saw the watch on the sidewalk, but did not see anyone drop it. He testified that it was his intention to advertise the watch in the newspapers, but he failed to explain the satisfaction of the court why he ran away immediately after picking up the watch.

Deputy Welch informed the court that Coutu had been before the court on several other occasions for breaking and entering and larceny and after making a brief resume of the case imposed a fine of \$25 to be paid within five days or four months in jail.

Sardie and Camille Narjip and Adelle Nime pleaded guilty to a complaint charging them with assault with a knife on Bon Comjunt, Steve Linn and Stanislaw Korbants, but a settlement was made and the case was placed on file.

Albert Beaulieu, who was in court Saturday charged with fraudulently concealing personal property, namely, a watch valued at \$24, the property of Ralph Wheeler, was in court today for sentence and was ordered to pay a fine of \$20 or go to jail.

There were but five men arrested for drunkenness yesterday and four of the number were released.

Francis A. Carroll said he lived in Richmond, Vt., and had never before been arrested. He was in court today for a chance he would like for the green state, and he was given the chance.

to stop the revolution was also bought off.

"Then Mr. Cromwell having been elected by the Panama republic as general counsel and he and J. P. Morgan having been appointed a 'fiscal commission' by which the United States paid \$40,000,000 to the fiscal commission for Mr. Cromwell's Panama republic. Of this money three-quarters is still under the control of the fiscal commission."

"Who did the United States pay \$40,000,000 for a bankrupt property whose control could undoubtedly have been bought in the open market for less than \$4,000,000?"

"Who bought up the obligations of the old Panama canal company for a few cents on the dollar?"

"Among whom was divided the \$15,000,000 paid to the New Panama canal company?"

"Whether Douglas Robinson, who is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any of Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cromwell in Panama exploitation or shared in these profits, incidental to the main issue of letting in the light."

"Whether they did or did not, whether or all of the profits went to Mr. Nelson Cromwell's hands or whatever became of them, the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, as president of the United States, issues a public statement about such an important matter, full of flagrant untruths, reeking with misstatements, challenging him by the testimony of his associate, Cromwell, and the official record, makes it imperative that full publicity come at once through the authority and by the action of congress."

COTTON FUTURES
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Cotton futures opened steady. Dec. 5-9; Jan. 5-9; Feb. 5-9; March 5-9; April 5-9; May 5-9; June 5-9; July 5-9; Aug. 5-9; Sept. 5-9; Oct. 5-9.

S. E. BAPTIST LEAGUE
BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Delegates from all sections of New England representing the Baptist denomination met in this city today for a two days' conference of the New England Baptist League. The meeting was held at the Ford building, the sessions beginning in the afternoon with the organization of the conference and the transaction of preliminary business. Following this Rev. Dr. George E. Horr of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Edward Holyoke of Rhode Island and Rev. A. W. Anthony of Maine led the discussion on the topic "The Baptists of New England their history and their opportunity."

The evening program provided for an address by Rev. Dr. O. P. Clifford of Massachusetts on "The Church and the social crisis."

There will be three sessions of the conference tomorrow, forenoon afternoon and evening.

PAT CROWE
HAS DECIDED TO BECOME AN
EVANGELIST
CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Pat Crowe, once charged with kidnapping "Eddie" Cuddey, and one of the most picturesque characters with whom the police of the country have had to deal with in the last 15 years, has forsaken the old life and accepted Christianity. As soon as he can complete his plans he will go forth as an evangelist, preaching the gospel in an effort to lead young men from the wild path that he has traveled.

There was no happier man in all Chicago yesterday than Crowe. He was found at work on the manuscript of a sermon, Mrs. Crowe, who responded to a knock on the door, was asked concerning the report that her husband had reformed.

"Yes, it is true, and I am so glad for my sake and the baby's," she exclaimed. "I don't know just how it happened, but I know it is true. Some kind people talked to him, and now I have no further fear."

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

BISHOP DOANE
Calls U. S. Worst Country
for Race Suicide

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Bishop William C. Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany, presented yesterday to the Federal council here the official report of his committee, in which he asserted that the decline in the birth rate in the United States is greater than in any other country.

"Many cases have been alleged for this decline," he says, "but it is admitted beyond all power of dispute that it is largely due to the loss of the sense of responsibility to God, resulting in deliberate avoidance of child-bearing."

"Another danger is easy divorce, tearing up the roots and pulling away the foundations of the family and family life. Differ as we may about the ground on which divorce may be allowed, there is a consensus of opinion in all the churches that divorce is a menace to society and threatens ruin to the home."

Bishop Doane is chairman of the Federal Council's committee on family life, and has been actively identified with the movement to bring about uniformity of divorce laws in this country.

Because President-elect Taft declared at a recent banquet that it was hereafter "only empty glasses" for him, he was enthusiastically endorsed by the council. Speaker Joe Cannon came in for a corresponding amount of hammering because he has never said anything of the kind.

Holiday Shoppers
LOOK FOR ATTRACTIVE STORES

ELECTRIC LIGHT
MAKES ARTISTIC DISPLAY POSSIBLE.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
50 Central St.

HOLIDAY SHOPPERS
LOOK FOR ATTRACTIVE STORES

ELECTRIC LIGHT
MAKES ARTISTIC DISPLAY POSSIBLE.

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LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
50 Central St.

RED HOT FINISH

Night Before Election Surpassed
all Previous Occasions

Headed by Band a Cheering Multitude Dragged Mr. Casey's Carriage Through the Streets—Brown Makes 14 Speeches

Ex-Mayor Casey wound up his campaign last evening in a manner that outvalued anything of a similar nature ever witnessed in Lowell. The demonstration that was arranged for him was a spontaneous affair and was a big surprise to him as was evidenced by the fact that it upset all previously made plans.

Mr. Casey had announced that he would speak at city hall and it was his intention to proceed thence to Tower's Corner. But upon arrival at the municipal building he was surprised to find a band and a cheering multitude of 5000 awaiting him. He intended to take an automobile at this point, but a barouche was produced and the horses removed. A rope was attached to the barouche and the cheering crowd, headed by the band, proceeded down Merrimack street to the music of a lively march with Mr. Casey in the barouche and 5000 cheering voters following along. Lawrence Cummings appeared at the city hall meeting and received an ovation.

When the crowd reached Merrimack square it halted in front of the Courthouse and the band began to play. Mr. Casey then stepped into the barouche and gave a speech. At Tower's Corner the largest crowd of the campaign was present. Street cars and other vehicles were blocked, and Mr. Casey, whose voice showed the effects of open-air campaigning, found it impossible to make himself heard by all.

Concluding his remarks at Tower's Corner Mr. Casey once more attempted to enter the auto, but the crowd suggested a parade to the Franklin school. Once more the band struck up a march and the crowd started off through Middlesex street. Leaving the Franklin school, the marchers returned to Thorndike and thence through Thorndike street to Merrimack street to city hall, where the demonstration concluded with three mighty cheers for Casey. The band was hurriedly gotten together under the leadership of Mr. Richard Griffiths of the National band, and did good work.

Mr. Casey also addressed crowds at the corner of Market and Cabot streets, at the Central Social club and at the Jolly Campers.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Casey said:

"I desire to express my hearty appreciation of this ovation. It is doubly appreciated because of the fact that I knew nothing about it until I reached city hall, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the confidence which you have expressed in this magnificent demonstration. At the close of a campaign it is very gratifying to know that the friendships of years'

standing continue and I have made a clean fight. I started in with that idea, and it is with much satisfaction that I say that so far as I am concerned the campaign has been from personal issues. I have discussed municipal issues candidly and fairly, and have endeavored to direct the attention of Lowell citizens to real issues, not imaginary ones. I have not spoken recklessly. I have not proceeded under the assumption that all Lowell is corrupt.

"My opponent recently said he had a confession to make before the election. It is now the eleventh hour, but I have failed to see any evidence of this confession. Why does he not tell the people what he has on his mind? The people have a right to hear Mr. Brown's statement before they vote, and I say that if he fails to come out in the open before the election, he should not receive your vote. His statement that he could get \$50,000 is also to be considered as bearing on his qualification for office. He has not named the man who conveyed to him the idea that he could get such a fabulous amount, and I am positive that he never will. If you will pardon me, I will now say goodnight, and I feel certain that 24 hours from now we will continue this jubilation.

Brown Made 14 Speeches

Candidate Brown had the time of his life last evening addressing 14 rallies, at some of which he had considerable difficulty in proceeding with his remarks, numerous small boys interrupting while many Casey sympathizers called lustily for "That confession that Mr. Brown made no 'confession' nor any statement that would, as he threatened, cause anybody to leave town."

Mr. Brown's greatest crowd was at the corner of Bridge and Paige sts., where both streets were packed with people. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Brown managed to make himself heard. He paid his respects to the press as usual in plain terms. His voice and general appearance showed the effect of the great strain under which he has labored.

Mr. Brown addressed large rallies at the postoffice and at Highland hall and it was close to midnight when he finished his tour.

The municipal campaign of 1908 will go down in history as the most remarkable and liveliest ever held in Lowell.

The excitement attracted hundreds from neighboring cities and towns to Lowell last night, while all the traveling men who have been in Lowell the past week remained over to see the fun.

TEXTILE NOTES

Interesting Items From Mill Centres

LEXINGTON, Dec. 8.—It is now a practically assured fact that this town will have a new cotton mill, and about all of the \$125,000 of stock has been subscribed. C. A. Hunt, Jr., who is connected with the management of the Wrentham mills of this place, is promoter of the new industry, and has successfully landed it. Local and New York capital have combined to secure the mill, which means a lot to Lexington. The organization of the company will be perfected this week, and the work of erecting the buildings will begin early in the coming spring. The mill will be 30x250 feet. The mill will make colored goods, though just what class has not been decided. It is to have 5000 spindles to start with, and 550 looms, with room for 11,000 spindles.

WILL USE ELECTRICITY
COLUMBIA, S. D., Dec. 5.—Electrical equipment is to be installed in three cotton plants of this state, which will furnish an aggregate of 4000 horse power. The Lancaster cotton mills of Lancaster will use 2500, while the Eureka cotton mills and the Springstein mills of Chester will require 750 each. They have equipments of 14,184 spindles and 1578 looms for manufacturing sheetings and yarns; 14,418 spindles on yarns and 14,112 spindles and 922 looms on gingham, respectively. Le Roy Springs of Lancaster is president of each.

NORWICH MILL BUSY
NORWICH, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Commencing this week the knitting department of the Norwich Knitting Co. is being operated night and day. The carding and spinning department has been operated 16 hours a day for some time, and this will continue. The force in the finishing department will be doubled in order to care for the increased output of the knitting machines, but no night work will be necessary in this department for the present at least.

FALL RIVER STOCKS
FALL RIVER, Dec. 8.—The mill stock market was quiet but firm last week, and, while there was a fair demand for certain stocks, the number of shares that changed possession was not large, owing to the fact that prices of many instances were considered prohibitive by prospective purchasers. Those who have followed closely the changes in stocks have not been inclined to purchase for the past few weeks, because it is declared that prices increased as the result of the

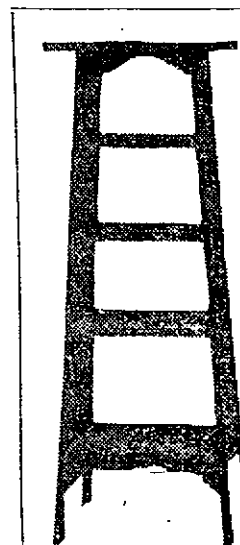
strong demand, rather than from the real worth of the properties.

A striking feature about the stock market is the strength that is being shown by stocks which are rated below par, most of which is paying below 4 per cent, while many pay 8 per cent. The mills that have debts saddled upon them are fast liquidating them, and if the print cloth market develops active trading which shall continue during next year, the balance sheets of those mills that are harassed by indebtedness will show surprising results at their next annual meeting. Among the stocks disposed of last week were the American Printing Co., \$96; Davol, \$95; Hargraves, \$90; Merchants' Manufacturing Co., \$116; Mechanics, \$110; Parker, \$90; Seacomet, \$80; Shaw, \$85; Stafford, \$112.50; Wampanoag, \$97.50.

ADAMS

Reliability

Magazine Stand



\$8.00

A handy arrangement of shelves for books, papers and magazines that does not take up much room and keeps them in place, easy to get at when wanted.

Quartered oak wood in weathered oak finish.

The prices in different styles.

\$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00
and \$7.00 each.

Adams & Co.

Furniture—Rugs—Carpets

Appleton Bank Block.

174 Central Street

ADDITIONS TO TOTOKETT CO.
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 8.—The Totokett Manufacturing Co. is planning extensive additions to the plant. One feature of the plans calls for running the main mill, 60 by 250 feet, up an additional story. An additional storehouse of brick, 40 by 80 feet is now being built. The company is now installing 300 Whiting looms, replacing old ones. The improvements which have either been planned or already begun will involve an expenditure of about \$100,000.

ROXFORD MILLS RESUME
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Joseph Feldenhimer, treasurer of the Roxford Knitting Co. of Randolph and Jefferson streets, has announced that the company's plant will resume this week on full time. The mill, which is the second largest in the manufacture of cotton underwear in the United States, has been running with a reduced force for the last six months. It employs 1000 operatives. Announcement of the resumption of a full working schedule was posted on the walls of the factory, with a welcome bulletin offering employment.

MILL MACHINERY ATTACHED
MEREDITH, N. H., Dec. 8.—The machinery of the Atlas Linen corporation has been attached by J. Q. A. Whittemore, owner of the building and water power. The mills have not been running since last June, and the companies running the plant for the past few years have been several times reorganized. Sheriff Edmund Page has placed Guy L. Perkins in charge of the building.

BIG LIABILITIES

Company is Said to Owe \$4,500,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—That the affairs of the Fidelity Funding Co., which was organized under the laws of this state in 1899 to finance the building operations of Catholic churches and allied institutions and which went into the hands of a receiver a few weeks ago, are in an exceedingly tangled condition is asserted by the receiver, Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., in a statement made by him yesterday. P. J. Kieran, up to a short time ago president of the company, could not be seen last night when sought for a statement in connection with the company's affairs, and it was said he is out of the city.

According to Receiver Gilroy, the company's liabilities will aggregate not less than \$4,500,000 with practically no assets. Its creditors include at least 50 churches, seminaries, colleges and many priests and nuns. These are scattered all over the country, from the New England states to Oregon.

YOUNG MEN GIVEN JAIL SENTENCE FOR ILLEGAL REGISTRATION

WORCESTER, December 8.—Eight months each in the house of correction was the sentence imposed on four young men who were arrested Saturday on the charge of illegal registration. The men are William J. Hogan, John J. Falvey, Thomas J. Amridge, and Louis J. Ward, all 20 years old. They were all found guilty of personally violating the registration laws by swearing falsely as to their ages being the requisite 21 years. All appealed and Hogan and Falvey were released on \$400 for a higher court trial.

Four other men on trial on similar charges had their cases continued, and another quartet for whom warrants were issued for violating the registration laws has left town.

REP. BUTLER AMES

Does Not Agree With Rep. Gardner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Butler Ames of Massachusetts went on record yesterday as opposing Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts to amend the rules of the house of representatives. He issued a statement expressing confidence in the present rules, and stating plainly that Mr. Gardner will not have the solid delegation from Massachusetts back of him in his fight to decrease the power of the rulers of the house.

Representative Murdock of Kansas, however, was conferring with members with a view to organizing opposition to the speaker.

The indications are that the question of the rules will be threshed out during the current session and an agreement for a change made by the time the new house meets for organization in March, when a special session to revise the tariff will be called by President Taft. Speaker Cannon will resist any substantial change in the rules. He is said to have told personal friends that if the house insurgents get the bit in their teeth he would prefer not to reside over the house in the 61st congress.

NEW BIDS FOR THE SUFFOLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE CALLED FOR

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—New bids for the contract to enlarge the courthouse in South Boston square will be asked by the courthouse commission. It is the intention of the commission to readvertise for bids and to open the proposals Jan. 2. The work will have to be completed within 27 months.

The award of the job to Connors Bros. of Lowell was not approved by the governor, mayor and chief justice of the supreme court, who must approve an award before the commission can enter into a contract for the work. The bid of the Lowell firm was \$20,000 higher than that of the lowest bidder, P. T. Nesbitt & Co.

The original advertisement for bids allowed thirty months to do the work, but in view of the delay caused by the failure to have the award to Connors Bros. approved, the commission fixed the time limit for the job at 27 months.

KING EDWARD ILL

LONDON, Dec. 7.—King Edward, who has had some difficulty in shaking off a cold and touch of rheumatism today, accompanied by the queen, came up to London from Sandringham. He intends going on to a resort on the south coast where the weather is milder, to recuperate.

Lame Every Morning

A Bad Back is Always Worse in the

Morning. Lowell People are Finding Relief.

A back that aches all day and causes discomfort at night is usually worse in the morning. Makes you feel as if you hadn't slept at all.

Can't cure a bad back until you cure the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys—make you feel better, work better, rest better and sleep better.

Permanent cures in Lowell prove the merit of Doan's.

Mrs. Wm. Holden, living at 219 Salem street, Lowell, Mass., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and can recommend them highly to anyone suffering from backache. I had this trouble for some time, and on account of it could not rest well at night. Mornings my back would be so lame that I could not attend to my household duties. I also found it difficult to stoop or lift, as in doing so I experienced sharp, shooting twinges through my back. When a friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured them from Eltingwood & Co.'s drug store and found them to be just as represented. Since using them I have had no backache and have been able to sleep well at night."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CHRISTMAS

is near at hand
Our stock of

TOYS, GAMES, DOLLS,
SKATES,
MECHANICAL
NOVELTIES,
SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES,
ROCKING HORSES

is open for your choosing.
Shop early.

BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central Street.

THE BEST COUGH CURE
A half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine, two ounces of Glycerine and a half-pint of Whisky, mixed, will cure any cough that is curable and break a cold in 24 hours. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Your druggist for the genuine Leach's Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, prepared and guaranteed by the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

CHRISTMAS DRAFTS

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
LOWEST RATES
O'Donnell's Steamship Agency.
324 MARKET ST.

HOUSEHOLD RANGES



OUT of the oven piping hot come the delicious pies—with flaky crusts. Nowhere in the world can you find such pies as the New England housewife loves to make—and no other range in New England is depended on so much for all cooking and baking as the celebrated "BUILT TO BAKE" HOUSEHOLD RANGES.

Come today and see our complete Household line.

THE ROBERTSON CO. 82 Prescott Street

MRS. MAYBRICK HE SHOT GIRL

Wins Her Suit for \$2,500,000 Estate Benson's Victim Not Expected to Live

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—The case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick and her mother, Baroness Von Roge of New York, involving title to land said to be worth about \$2,500,000, was decided yesterday in their favor in the chancery court here.

Judge Graham announced the decision. Under the decree deeds conveying 2,000,000 acres of land in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky to D. W. Armstrong of New York, former counsel for Mrs. Maybrick and her mother, are set aside and Armstrong is ordered to give an accounting of all lands and money handled by him while attorney for them.

They inherited the land from the first husband of the baroness. They employed Armstrong as their attorney to secure deed to the tracts shortly after the death of Mrs. Maybrick's husband, for which she served a term in British prisons. Armstrong, they charged, sold one tract of land to a company in Kentucky for \$85,000, after which he is said to have represented the whole property, comprising 2,500,000 acres, was worth only \$10,000, and bought it himself at that price.

The suit has been pending 10 years. Counsel for Mrs. Maybrick and the baroness claimed that the deed was invalid because Mrs. Maybrick was in such a frame of mind as to make her irresponsible when the deed was executed. It is expected appeal will be taken and finally the supreme court of the United States will pass upon the title to the fortune.

PROMPT ACTION

NEWSBOY SAVED THE LIVES OF SIX PERSONS

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Prompt action on the part of Carl Specter, a 15-year-old newsboy, yesterday morning, saved the lives of six persons overcome by gas at 13 Oswego street. When the lights had gone out the night before, Specter's father put a quarter in the gas meter slot and forgot to turn off the jet which had been burning in the kitchen.

Carl awakened shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning, conscious of a dizzy, choking sensation, and after rushing into the air, where he revived sufficiently to realize that gas was escaping through the house, aroused his brother, Hyman, aged 14, who was partially overcome. He then ran upstairs, calling loudly for the people in the house to awaken.

Older persons came in to assist in rousing the inmates. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sacks lived on the floor above the Specters. They were unconscious, and were taken to the city hospital, where they later revived.

Others affected by the gas were Mrs. Samuel Cohen, Israel Goldberg and Mrs. Mary Cohen, all of whom were able to attend to their various duties after a few minutes in the air.

HELPING HAND SOCIETY

The Ladies' Helping Hand society held a special meeting yesterday at the residence of Mrs. P. Strauss with all members present. At the conclusion of the business meeting light refreshments were served. Reports read showed that the fourth annual ball was an entire success, and money was distributed for sick and poor people. The members of the society gave many thanks to their worthy president, Mrs. L. Bernstein, who had labored hard for the success of the affair.

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The first night's play in the contest for the three-cushioned billiards championship of the world follows:

Thomas A. Huston, 44; Alfred De Opa, 50.

NEW CABINET

OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF CUBA

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The new cabinet of President-elect Jose Miguel Gomez, is semi-officially announced, as follows:

Secretary of state—Justo Garcia Velazquez.
Secretary of justice—Pelayo Garcia.
Secretary of the treasury—Mariano Diaz de Villegas.
Secretary of government—Enzobio Hernandez.
Secretary of agriculture—Ortelio Pelle.
Secretary of public instruction—Garcia Mesa.
Secretary of public works—Isidoro Laguerre.
Secretary of sanitation—Dr. Nicolas Alberdi.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

WHERE

WHERE CAN YOU GET

A BETTER ASSORTMENT

OF FURNITURE, CARPETS,

RANGES AND PARLOR

STOVES TO SELECT FROM?

WHERE CAN YOU EQUAL

OUR LOW PRICES? WHERE

CAN YOU MATCH OUR

TERMS?

WHERE

A. E. O'Heir & Co.

Merrimack Square.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED"

25c ASSAM TEA 25c

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all who use this character tea as we are offering one of exceptional strength combined with a flavor which satisfies the most particular taste. We give samples freely to further demonstrate the high quality of these goods.

ALL TEAS
BEST COFFEE, "Fenway Blend" 18c

COCOA—Walter Baker's,
20c 1/2 lb, 10c 1/4 lb.

SPICES—Stickney & Poor's, all
kinds 15c quar.

EXTRACTS—All flavors, pure, 7c
CORN STARCH—5c a lb, pkg.
BAKING POWDER—12c a lb,
6c 1/2 lb, 5c 1/4 lb.

SANBORN IMPORTING COMPANY

29 BRIDGE STREET, LOWELL
Near Transfer Station Boston Store: 90 Blackstone St.

BRITISH WARSHIP BOWLING GAMES

The Result of Last Night's Contests

The Merrimack Valley Duck Pin league after having figured in a rather checkered career is all in, down and out, the death blow having been delivered last night at a meeting held in the Franklin hotel in Lawrence when it was decided to disband the league.

The disbanding of the league comes as a result of dissatisfaction in the league which had grown over the schedule and several other minor matters.

The real cause of the action started with the withdrawal of the Central team of the city, which culminated in the objection of the Lawrence teams to the new schedule which was arranged shortly afterwards.

There will be an inter-city league however composed of four teams. This is the original number of teams in the old valley league, a number which proved satisfactory to the league.

While there were but four teams in the Valley league matters ran along successfully each season and it is now believed that this number is all that should be permitted in the league.

The new league will include one team each from this city, Nashua, Haverhill and Lawrence. Lowell, Nashua and Haverhill will put in the old valley league teams but it has not yet been decided which team will appear for Lawrence.

Nashua, which was due to roll Lowell in its next game will give Lowell its return game in this city Thursday night on the Crescent alleys. Manager Williams of the Nashua team is anxious to "get back" at the Lowell team for the defeat it administered to its up-river rivals not long ago.

MINOR LEAGUE				
Chester Club				
Sturtevant	37	82	97	276
Johnson	37	82	97	276
Gilligan	37	82	97	276
Carnegie	37	82	97	276
Clark	37	82	97	276
Totals	442	424	445	1311

Central Club				
J. Grant	35	79	77	242
Redman	35	79	77	242
Richardson	35	79	77	242
Henderson	35	79	77	242
Sub	78	81	81	500
Totals	428	408	432	1665

The Cubs are still leading in the Minor league with the Chester club and Frontenac second and third respectively. Wilson leads in the individual averages. The standings:

TEAM STANDING				
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Chester Club	14	4	77.7	
Frontenac	13	6	73.2	
Shawmut	10	9	52.6	
Centralville	9	9	50.0	
Concord	6	12	33.3	
Lincoln	6	12	33.3	
Americans	5	13	27.7	

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES				
Wilson	91			
Clark	88			
McElroy	88			
Dwyer	88			
Henderson	88			
Davis	81			
Peterson	81			
Hall	81			
McIntyre	81			
A. Anderson	81			
Corcoran	81			
McDonald	81			
J. Murphy	81			
Keegan	81			
Richardson	81			
T. Murphy	81			
Redman	81			
Buckley	81			
Johnson	81			
Perrin	81			
V. Demers	81			
W. Grant	81			
Sturtevant	81			
H. Demers	81			
Gilligan	81			
Higgins	81			
Butterfield	81			

The race for first honors in the Catholic bowling league is waxing warm while the Y. M. C. T. has the lead that team is being pressed hard by the Y. M. C. U. Burkes and C. M. C. A. In individual averages McCormack of the Burkes is in the lead. The standings:

TEAM STANDING				
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Y. M. C. U.	14	7	68.6	
Burkes	13	8	61.5	
C. M. C. A.	13	8	61.5	
H. N. O. M. I.	10	10	50.0	
St. Louis	10	10	50.0	
Alphons	10	10	50.0	
H. N. O. M. I.	10	10	50.0	
St. Peter's	6	16	28.2	
St. John's	4	17	19.0	

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES				
McCormack	91			
J. F. Donohue	88			
Wynne	88			
Coleman	88			
Thos. Kelley	88			
McCarthy	88			
Moran	88			
Payette	88			
Harrington	88			
Bernardini	88			
H. Farrell	88			
Lebrun	88			
Bill King	88			
O'Brien	88			
McLaughlin	88			
A. J. Jones	88			
McCort	88			
Conannon	88			
Ice	88			
D. Doyle	88			
Callahan	88			
Devlin	88			
Malloux	88			
McCreary	88			
Duggan	88			
Egan	88			
Savage	88			
A. Dyer	88			
F. Warren	88			
O. M. Donohue	88			
Riley	88			
Bresnahan	88			
McIntyre	88			
McDonald	88			
Sheehy	88			
McKenna	88			

Team and individual records stand the same.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK
Tuesday—St. John's vs. Burkes.
Wednesday—C. M. C. A. vs. St. Louis.
Thursday—Y. M. C. U. vs. Y. M. C. U.
Friday—H. N. O. M. I. vs. H. N. O. M. I.

ON FULL TIME
WORK RESUMED AT THE SARA NAC MILLS

BLACKSTONE, Dec. 8.—A full time schedule has succeeded a curtailed running card at the Sara Nac mills here. For several months past the mill has been running but nine hours a day for five days a week and only a portion of the machinery has been in operation.

NEURALGIC ANODYNE is a friend indeed in time of need, for it can be used internally and externally, and besides neuralgia, it cures many of the most distressing ailments, such as rheumatism, pleurisy, nervous headache, lame back, or an irritating cough. Keep it in the house all the time. If you don't know about NEURALGIC ANODYNE, ask your neighbor. Made by The Twitchell-Champ Co., Portland, Me.

25 CURES NEURALGIC ANODYNE

Why, Oh why, do people suffer from neuralgia pains when they can be quickly cured for a few cents.

Probably, when in that agonizing condition, they cannot think of the old, time tried and standard specific for neuralgia which is for sale everywhere at only 35 cents a large bottle.

NEURALGIC ANODYNE is a friend indeed in time of need, for it can be used internally and externally, and besides neuralgia, it cures many of the most distressing ailments, such as rheumatism, pleurisy, nervous headache, lame back, or an irritating cough. Keep it in the house all the time. If you don't know about NEURALGIC ANODYNE, ask your neighbor. Made by The Twitchell-Champ Co., Portland, Me.

THE N. H. ROAD
GIVES IN TO CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—As a result of the conferences between the general committee representing the conductors and trainmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and General Manager Higgins for the company, it was learned yesterday, the railroad men were granted every concession asked for in the matter of mixed rates and the extension of mileage in the passenger service. In turn the men gave way on other minor matters that were being considered.

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The story follows: President Roosevelt decided last spring on the proposed hunting trip to Africa and during the summer Secretary Taft learned that the president was willing to have one or two naturalists accompany him from the Smithsonian Institution, provided their expenses could be met and also that the collections made by the president and these naturalists were to come to the Smithsonian Institution and be deposited in the United States national museums.

"Mr. Roosevelt will stay at the expense of himself and his own government in connection with the proposed trip including outfitting and transportation. The expenses of the three naturalists sent out from the Smithsonian Institution will be paid by funds provided for the purpose, no part of which is derived from any government appropriation or from the income of the Smithsonian fund."

"Mr. Roosevelt will not receive one penny from the fund for his own use or expenses of the contrary he makes a gift to the government of specimens worth many thousands of dollars and possibly of a value that can hardly be expressed. He gets nothing from the government. He gives much of value to the government. The government's share will be limited to receiving the gift."

The Billerica members of the Old Concord chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution attended the fair which was held by the chapter



My Mama Bakes in a Glenwood

She Says
"It
Certainly
Does
Make
Cooking
Easy"



M. F. Gookin Co., 35 Market St. Lowell

FOR NO-LICENSE

Two Rallies Held Last Night

Two no-license rallies were held in Lowell last night and the no-license campaign closed with the spirit of enthusiasm still rife.

The rallies were held at the First Congregational church and in the hall of the Matthew Temperance Institute in Dutton street.

The speakers were Dr. Mead, Mrs. Lake and Mr. Howard.

At Matthew hall, Mr. Howard was the first speaker and he spoke, in part, as follows:

"I am going to choose as the subject of this address the word 'Joy.' The world today is seeing the greatest sight since Moses saw the burning bush in the wilderness. It is not the great civic and national problems of the day. The greatest, grandest and best sight today is the great movement against the saloon under the American flag."

"The movement will continue to burn and grow hotter until every brewery, distillery and saloon in the country will be consumed. It has gone in many states and it is going in many others. I have correspondence from 14 different states in the Union asking me to come and help them drive out the liquor traffic."

Mr. Howard was followed by Dr. Mead and the latter by Mrs. Lake, who said in part:

"I thank God tonight that I am not a resident of Lowell, although I have many friends in Massachusetts. I live in what is known as south of the Mason and Dixon line. And 27,000,000 of us are living under prohibition, and the grass is not growing knee high in our streets, nor are we being sold out for taxes."

The liquor men do not obey the law and never have; if they did they would not make enough money to keep open until you vote tomorrow."

Dr. Mead's address
Dr. Charles H. Mead was the first speaker on the list at the First Congregational church no-license rally last night. The church was well filled and

Dr. Mead was followed by Mrs. Lake, who said in part:

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PRINCETON CLUB

Lost to the Company C Basketball Team

The first of the series of big games of basketball to be played at the state armory in Westford street was held last night. The contesting teams were Company C of the Sixth regiment and the Princeton club. The military boys, however, were too much for the Princeton boys, and C won by a score of 44 to 17.

In the boys' club league the Tigers defeated the Beacons to the tune of 13 to 2. The scores:

AT THE ARMORY
Co. C, 6th
Beacons, 17
Princeton Five
Tigers, 13
Bears, 2

Score—Tigers 13, Beacons 2, Bears 2. Goals by Mason, G. Davidson, A. Davidson, A. Silcox, Brock, 5, McNeil, 6. Nolan 2, Fouts, by Mason, 4, Foye, McNeil, Referee, C. Sturtevant.

Boys' Club League
Beacons
Tigers
Bears

Score—Tigers 13, Beacons 2, Bears 2. Goals by Mason, G. Davidson, A. Davidson, A. Silcox, Brock, 5, McNeil, 6. Nolan 2, Fouts, by Mason, 4, Foye, McNeil, Referee, C. Sturtevant.

JUDGE TAFT
LEFT NEW YORK FOR WASHINGTON TODAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—President-elect Taft, who came to New York to be the guest of honor and deliver the principal address at the annual dinner of the North Carolina society last night, left this morning at 7:55 o'clock for Washington, where he is to spend the remainder of the week. Mr. Taft is to attend late today the conference of the government called for the conservation of natural resources. During his stay in Washington he will address the annual meeting of the Red Cross and make a number of brief addresses.

While in New York Judge Taft was a guest of his brother Henry. He was driven direct from the house to the West 23rd street ferry this morning in an automobile. Mr. Taft will return to New York next Sunday. He will make several speeches and have a number of political conferences while here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt will get nothing from the government but will give much of value to the government on his African trip, says a statement given out by the Smithsonian Institution today.

The story follows: President Roosevelt decided last spring on the proposed hunting trip to Africa and during the summer Secretary Taft learned that the president was willing to have one or two naturalists accompany him from the Smithsonian Institution, provided their expenses could be met and also that the collections made by the president and these naturalists were to come to the Smithsonian Institution and be deposited in the United States national museums.

"Mr. Roosevelt will stay at the expense of himself and his own government in connection with the proposed trip including outfitting and transportation. The expenses of the three naturalists sent out from the Smithsonian Institution will be paid by funds provided for the purpose, no part of which is derived from any government appropriation or from the income of the Smithsonian fund."

"Mr. Roosevelt will not receive one penny from the fund for his own use or expenses of the contrary he makes a gift to the government of specimens worth many thousands of dollars and possibly of a value that can hardly be expressed. He gets nothing from the government. He gives much of value to the government. The government's share will be limited to receiving the gift."

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U. S. TREASURER TREAT

Is in Favor of Currency Union of Nations

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 8.—A union of the five great commercial nations of the world for the issuance of paper currency was advocated last night by Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States, on "Some Unsolved Financial Problems," in an address before the chamber of commerce of this city.

Mr. Treat proposed that the nations place their gold in one central depository and issue gold certificates to be payable in all the countries included in the agreement.

A central clearing house bank, instead of a central government bank, was also advocated by Mr. Treat. He declared that asset currency, or the issuance of currency independently by the banks, was a dead issue.

The speaker contended that the banking system should reflect and be sympathetic with conditions in all the great markets of trade and commerce of the world, but argued that modifications should be only such as to meet more fully and successfully the demands of the day never even contemplated when the system was installed.

Developing this idea, Mr. Treat said: "That the American bankers and business men are fully alive to the importance of a change along these lines is amply testified to by the action of congress last season in appointing a monetary commission to investigate thoroughly the banking systems of Europe and England. That report will form a basis for widespread discussion. As a result, I expect to see a large modification in our banking system that shall meet the exigencies of our great and ever-growing republic."

"There are some things in our banking system that call for immediate action. I am gratified to know that the new committee of currency, Mr. Lawrence O. Murray, who has had previous experience as deputy controller and also as an officer in an important trust company, is inaugurating in his department such measures as will give greater confidence in the management."

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"Mr. Roosevelt will not receive one penny from the fund for his own use or expenses of the contrary he makes a gift to the government of specimens worth many thousands of dollars and possibly of a value that can hardly be expressed. He gets nothing from the government. He gives much of value to the government. The government's share will be limited to receiving the gift."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt will get nothing from the government but will give much of value to the government on his African trip, says a statement given out by the Smithsonian Institution today.

The story follows: President Roosevelt decided last spring on the proposed hunting trip to Africa and during the summer Secretary Taft learned that the president was willing to have one or two naturalists accompany him from the Smithsonian Institution, provided their expenses could be met and also that the collections made by the president and these naturalists were to come to the Smithsonian Institution and be deposited in the United States national museums.

IT'S ELECTION DAY

Some Lively Contests Waged in 20 Bay State Cities

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The voters in twenty-one Massachusetts cities cast their ballots in the annual municipal elections today. Candidates for mayor and for seats in the city government were up for choice in the cities except Newton, where the present mayor remains in office for another year. While the city elections in this state have seldom found a large number of spirited contests for mayor the chief general interests as in the elections of last Tuesday was in the outcome of the license issue. The liquor question has been bitterly debated by both sides in most of the cities and in many cases pastors of all denominations have openly taken the side of the no-license workers. In several cases the candidates for mayor and city officers conducted their campaigns on platforms for or against the sale of liquor.

Under the provisions of new city charters the cities of Haverhill and Gloucester today elected commissions headed by mayors which will govern the municipalities during the coming year. The question of providing public playgrounds was included in the ballots of several cities. Fourteen of the present mayors again sought office today together with two former mayors, which had been converted to the no-license side last year for the first time in many years and in these there was much doubt as to whether they would hold fast or revert to the legal sale of intoxicating liquors. Chief

There was general interest today in the question of whether the wave of prohibition had reached its crest with the acquisition of three new cities to the no-license column last Tuesday. Of the cities voting today there were several which had been converted to the no-license side last year for the first time in many years and in these there was much doubt as to whether they would hold fast or revert to the legal sale of intoxicating liquors. Chief

Item Welcomed by Many Men

This recipe can be filled at home, so that no one need know of another's troubles, as the ingredients can be obtained separately at any well stocked drug store. They are in regular use and many different prescriptions are constantly being filled with them.

This will prove a welcome bit of information for all those who are overworked, gloomy, despondent nervous and have trembling limbs, heart palpitation, dizziness, cold extremities, insomnia, fear without cause, timidity in venturing, and general inability to act naturally and rationally as others do, because the treatment can be prepared secretly at home and taken without anyone's knowledge.

Overworked office men and the many victims of society's late hours and dissipation will, it is said, find the restorative they are in need of.

If the reader decides to try it, get three ounces of ordinary syrup sarsaparilla compound and one ounce compound fluid balsam of wild cherry, mix and let stand two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardiol and one ounce tincture cadomene (not cardamon), mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one when retiring.

A certain well-known medical expert asserts that thousands of men and many women are suffering all because of dormant circulation of the blood and a consequential impairment of the nervous force which begets the most dreadful symptoms and untold misery.

Fresh Clams Every Day

At the Lowell Inn. Fresh fish direct from the Boston wharves. Lobsters fresh from the traps. Meats fresh and wholesome. Call and see us. LOWELL INN, busiest place in Central street.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

Telephone Connection

1010 Central St. Davis Sq.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamers

Only Direct Service between Boston and Scotland.

Only Direct Service between Boston and North of Ireland.

Only Direct Service from Galway.

Splendid accommodation and food.

Latest improvements for comfort and safety.

Second cabin, Glasgow, Derry, Belfast, Liverpool.

Galley, 140; third class, 22.50; to Glasgow, Derry, Belfast and Liverpool.

Entire rooms reserved for married couples. Children 1 to 12 years, half fare.

DENIS MURPHY, 18 APPLETON ST

OR

W. & A. Allan, 110 State St., Boston

FOR OUT-OF-TOWN FRIENDS.

The latest in the post-card Calendar 1909, made with white bordered black and local view post-card prettily illustrated. This with envelope for mailing, 10c. Howard, the druggist, Central street.

no-license advocates were making every effort to win today.

HOT FIGHT ON LICENSE.

WOBURN, Dec. 8.—Both the license and no-license advocates made strenuous efforts to bring out a large vote here today, and as there was also an interesting contest for the majority it was expected that a very large percentage of the total registration would be polled. Woburn has given a very close vote on the license question in recent years, giving a majority against license of 110 last year and a majority for license of 32 in 1906. The candidates for mayor today were Hugh D. Murray, democrat, Daniel Bond, republican, and Lawrence Reade, independent.

THE REPUBLICANS

WON THE ELECTION IN PORTLAND YESTERDAY

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—The republicans in the city election yesterday re-elected Mayor Adam P. Leighton for a second term with a plurality the second largest in the history of the



ADAM P. LEIGHTON, Re-elected Mayor of the Forest City.

city, also eight of the nine aldermen, and 21 of the 27 councilmen. The vote was as follows, as shown by the official returns: James C. Hamlen (d.), 3144; Adam P. Leighton (R.), 5168; Melville A. Floyd (S.), 106. Mayor Leighton's plurality, 2024.

The vote a year ago was 5921 for Mayor Leighton, and 470 for former Mayor Nathan Clifford, who was a candidate for re-election. Mr. Leighton's plurality being 1151.

MUCH INDEPENDENT VOTING.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 8.—The early vote was brisk in today's election but the total vote is not expected to exceed 10,000. Interest centers in the majority contest between William P. White, republican, and Michael Cronin, democrat. White has made a picturesque campaign at mill gates and street corners, Cronin contenting himself with personal work.

Much independent voting was apparent, party lines being thrown aside quite generally.

FIVE MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

BROCKTON, Dec. 8.—For the first time in history five mayoralty candidates are in the field and the bitterness of their strife swamps every other issue. The contestants are John S. Kent, republican; William Clifford, expelled from the socialist party and running independent; Dan A. White, socialist; Thomas Hogan, democrat; and Roderick A. Taber, bolting republican running independent.

The enforcement of the liquor laws and the unsatisfactory finances of the city are the chief issues. Aldermanic contests are unusually mild and indications point to an upper board of four republicans, two socialists and a democrat with the republicans strongly dominating the common council.

CONDITIONS ARE IDEAL

FALL RIVER, Dec. 8.—Ideal weather conditions ushered in the most exciting election day that Fall River has witnessed in a score of years. The battle for chief executive between Mayor John Coughlin, democrat, and Alderman Orlando Draper, republican, looks like a close one with the odds in favor of the present incumbent. At most overlooking this in interest is the license question. The no-license side has put up the hottest campaign in the city's history but the license men have a powerful organization in all the wards and ninety per cent. of the total registration of a few over 45,000 it is expected will have voted when the

SOMERVILLE MAYORALTY FIGHT

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 8.—A three cornered night for mayor between former Senator George Woods, republican, Joseph Cummings, democrat, and Rep. Foster, democrat, was the feature of the city election today. Very little interest was shown in the license question, the city being on record for many years as against the business.

MELROSE ALDERMANIC FIGHT

MELROSE, Dec. 8.—In the absence of any contest for mayor, Eugene Moore, the present incumbent, being unopposed for a third term, interest in the city election today centered in several aldermanic fights. The city has always opposed license by a heavy majority and there was no indication of any change in sentiment today.

HURLEY IN ANOTHER FIGHT

SALEM, Dec. 8.—The sharp contest between Mayor John F. Hurley, democrat, aspirant for a second term, and Charles Archer, republican, was the feature of the city election today although the license advocates made some effort to regain the city after several "dry" years. The early voting was heavy.

NO CONTEST IN NEWTON

NEWTON, Dec. 8.—There was no mayoralty contest in the city today as Newton elects its mayor for a two years' term and this is an off year. In consequence rather a light vote was cast except in three wards where there were close fights for the election of aldermen.

LICENSE CONTEST IN TAUNTON

TAUNTON, Dec. 8.—The early vote in this city today was large and the leaders of all parties predicted that the total vote would be the largest in the history of the city. The principal candidates for mayor were the same as last year. Mayor Edgar L. Crossman, republican, who defeated John B. Tracey, independent last year, being opposed again by Mr. Tracey. The interest in the license question was intense. The city voted for a license by a majority of only one vote last year, and the

"Mama, Get More"

That's what your children will say when they once taste Sunshine Biscuits.

One package will give your folks a new idea of how good biscuits can be.

And common biscuits, baked in old-time ways, will never taste good after that.

Sunshine Biscuits

From the Bakery with a Thousand Windows

We've spent 70 years in learning how to make biscuits like these. Yet they were impossible until we built this model bakery.

Now we have the world's finest bakery. The white tile ovens are on the top floor. Air and sunshine are everywhere. You'll be astounded at these new creations of the baker's art. They are immensely good.

Sodaettes, 5c

These are the "Sunshine" soda crackers. Try them today—else our Boston Graham's, or our Oyster Crackerettes, 5c.

Austin Biscuit Company, Boston

polls close at three o'clock. There are few contests for aldermen that have produced any excitement.

THE WORCESTER CONTEST

WORCESTER, Dec. 8.—That the contest in the municipal election today through the strenuous campaign had aroused great interest among the voters was shown at the very outset of the balloting today when every precinct in the city was thronged with voters and surrounded with the workers on both sides of the great question of license. The registration for today's election was the heaviest in the history of the city, 26,311 names being on the list, and at 9 a. m. there was every indication that every effort would be made to bring every one to the polls and that the total vote would exceed all previous records.

Mayor James Logan, the republican candidate who sought election for a second term, was among the first who voted, while Dr. Thomas J. Barrett, his opponent, was not much later.

COTTON REPORT

11,010,864 Bales of Cotton Ginned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A total of 11,010,864 bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1908 to December 1 and 25,222, active ginneries against 8,343, 336 bales ginned to Dec. 1 last year and 25,854 ginneries a year ago were announced in the census bureau report on cotton ginning today. The 1907 crop was 11,057,822 of which 75.5 was ginned to Dec. 1, the 1906 crop, 12,933,201 with 71.2 to December 1 and 1905 crop 10,195,105 with 82.8 to December 1.

In 1906 there were 10,027,558 bales and in 1905, 8,689,663 bales ginned to December 1. The report counts round as half bales and excludes linters. It includes 200,228 and bales for 1908, 15,436 for 1907 and 327,149 for 1906. Sea island bales included are 68,407 for 1908; 52,299 for 1907 and 41,250 for 1906.

N. Y. ALDERMAN

TO WED HEIRESS WORTH \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Alderman "Jack" Mulcahy, champion oarsman and winner with William Varley of the Olympic double skull trophy at St. Louis and the Emperor William Cup at Hamburg, later on, is to become a benedict. This was the astonishing news received last night by friends of the popular young alderman in the Twenty-fourth district, where he beat Alderman Griffenhagen, the republican candidate for re-election, to a "frazzle" a year ago.

The bride-to-be is Miss Katherine Vilsack, a daughter of the late Leopold Vilsack, of Pittsburg, and heiress to \$2,000,000. The wedding will take place in St. Paul's cathedral, in Pittsburg, January 7 next. Owing to the death of Mr. Vilsack, who was a member of the steel trust, during the last year, only the immediate relatives and friends will be present.

Bishop Canavan is to perform the ceremony.

EVERETT IS QUIET

EVERETT, Dec. 8.—Mayor Bruce, being unopposed for a second term there was very little interest in the city election today and up to 10 a. m. the vote was very light.

KILLED HIMSELF

While Holding Hand of Daughter

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Scarcely twelve hours before he was scheduled to face a jury on charges of grand larceny and blackmail, George W. Sulker, broker, of No. 573 Eleventh street, Brooklyn, last night fired a bullet into his brain at his home. At the moment the man ended his life he held the hand of his thirteen-year-old daughter Irene, to whom he had just given a box of candy.

Sulker's troubles, which culminated in three attempts at suicide, began last September. Late that month Mrs. Mary J. Sample, sixty years old, of No. 537 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, obtained a warrant for Sulker's arrest. She charged that he had blackmailed her.

On the evening before Sulker's case was to have a hearing, Mrs. Sample was found gagged and bound in her apartment. Carbolic acid had been poured on her clothing, together with gasoline, and a gag with red pepper on it was found in her mouth. She declared two men and a woman had done the work; but the police were suspicious. They suspected Sulker. However, Mrs. Sample finally confessed that she herself had managed to adjust the bonds and the gag, so that she might be excused from appearing against Sulker.

It was charged that Sulker and his brother-in-law, George Wright, knew Mrs. Sample well, and that some time ago Sulker was in the woman's room when Wright broke in, saying in substance: "I've got you at last."

Sulker, the accusation was, pleaded that he would give his brother-in-law, a hundred dollars not to tell Mrs. Sulker. "Through this means, it was charged, Sulker obtained from Mrs. Sample \$1070 of "hush money," so that the story which she believed would compromise her should not be told. Finally, the woman got tired of being blackmailed, she said, and notified relatives of the facts. She was induced to obtain the warrant, and Sulker was arrested and indicted. Last Friday he was released from jail on bail.

Irene, the daughter, greeted Sulker yesterday when he entered his home. He gave her a box of candy, guided her to the corridor, and holding the child by the hand said: "Goodbye, Irene, papa's going away."

He then fired the fatal shot. Neighbors rushed to the scene and found Mrs. Sulker and the little girl shrieking and trying to revive the husband and father.

REMEMBER

THE BOOK STORE IS OPEN—Palmer Street, Centre Aisle.

THE CHRISTMAS DOLLS ARE READY—Palmer St., Rear.

THAT "WIZZO," THE MOST COMICAL OF ALL TOYS, IS

WAITING TO SEE YOU—In Our Merrimack St. Basement.

Lowell, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1908.

A. G. Pollard Co.

The Store for Thrifty People.

Realize It? Only 15 Shopping Days Before Xmas

We're ready with the grandest gift stock that you've ever seen here. Every department holds out attractive present thoughts for your choosing. Are you with us? Then shop this week or the first of the next and 'twill save the helpers all. Save you, too, the fuss and worry of that last week's crowded trading.

A Gift of Engraved Cards or Monogram Paper

Get your order in now. We guarantee our work as coming from the most careful and skilled engravers in New England.

ENGRAVED CARDS.

50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in script..... 95c
50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in block lettering..... \$1.75
50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in old English..... \$2.50
50 Visiting Cards from any Engraved Plate..... 45c
These cards are of the best quality and of all the fashionable sizes.

MONOGRAM DIES

Engraved Monogram Dies..... \$1.50
Over 25 different styles to choose from, consisting of old English, script and Roman lettering.

ADDRESS DIES

Engraved Address Dies of one line..... \$1.50
Engraved Address Dies of additional lines..... \$1.00
Engraved in old English, script and block lettering.

STAMPING OF MONOGRAM AND ADDRESS DIES

20c per quire—In gold, silver and bronze.
12c per quire—In all colors.

EAST SECTION

NORTH AISLE

Gifts of Nobby Hosiery for Men

Here's a special selling that should attract the man who buys for himself and those who buy for men both at Christmas time and every week in the year. On Sale Tomorrow.

175 Dozen Men's Half Hose at Half the Regular Prices

Came from one of the biggest importing houses and includes all their salesmen's samples and odd lots. All new patterns. Plain stockings, embroidered stockings and the swellest sort of fancies. The best assortment ever offered in Lowell.

Twenty-Five Cent Hose at 15c Pair, 2 Pairs for 25c.

Fifty Cent Hose at 29c a Pair, 2 Pairs for 50c.

See Merrimack St. Window—On Sale Wednesday P. M.

EAST SECTION

LEFT AISLE

Rubber Footwear

FOR MEN.

FOR WOMEN.

FOR CHILDREN.

Nearly 15,000 Pairs Are Being Offered at 1-3 Less Than Regular Prices.

PALMER STREET

BASEMENT

Gift Bargains in Our Rug Dept.

Including Underprices for "Little" Furniture and Draperies.

\$3.00 Solid Oak Card Table—Full 27-in. square top, curved legs with center shelf—slightly imperfect. Only..... \$1.69 each

\$1.75 Weathered Oak Magazine Racks—42-in. high, 10x12-in. shelves. Only..... 98c each

\$1.49 Solid Natural Oak Telephone Table—Full height. For this sale only..... 69c each

\$1.25 Jardiniere or Plant Stand. Only..... 50c each

98c Jardiniere or Plant Stand. Only..... 39c each

\$1.00 Quality Ruffled Muslin Curtain—Striped, dotted, plain or tucked. Only..... 69c

75c Quality—All styles. To close, only..... 49c

\$1.50 Lace Curtains—New design. Full 3 yards long, 50 in. wide. Bargain. Only..... 98c

98c Colored Stripe Scrim Curtains..... 59c

EAST SECTION

SECOND FLOOR

REMEMBER

THE BOOK STORE IS OPEN—Palmer Street, Centre Aisle.

THE CHRISTMAS DOLLS ARE READY—Palmer St., Rear.

THAT "WIZZO," THE MOST COMICAL OF ALL TOYS, IS

WAITING TO SEE YOU—In Our Merrimack St. Basement.

Some people fuss and fume and fret over bread making

The others Use—

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

SWORN CIRCULATION OF THE SUN

The sworn daily net average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1907 was

15,453

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Hedy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1908.

JAMES E. O'DONNELL, Notary Public.

This is by far the largest net average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT CRAZE?

What will be the next craze to strike this town? When a community gives way to an irrational craze, either in favor of any measure or any unworthy candidate, one of two things must be true. Either the people have lost their heads or else they have been led astray by unwise leaders.

LAWRENCE ALSO HAS A FREAK.

The city of Lawrence has had a freak candidate for mayor the same as Lowell, a man who made it the chief feature of his campaign to make false and sensational charges against the city government and against public officials. Like Mr. Brown, he took care not to be specific, so that it was impossible to sift his charges to the bottom. The people of Lawrence, however, have been more discreet than those of Lowell for they refused to be misled by any alarmist candidate.

PLAY-GROUND FOR BELVIDERE.

If the public play-ground act be adopted, as we expect it will be in today's election, the people of Belvidere will demand a play-ground in that locality. The park commission has talked of locating a ball ground near the base of Fort Hill and a public play-ground might possibly be located at the same place. We surmise, however, that there will be considerable rivalry among the different districts of the city to get these additional play-grounds. They should go where they will do the most good and where they will be available to the greatest number.

SMIRCHING OUR CITY'S REPUTATION.

For some time past, we might say, for over a year, it has been the custom in certain quarters to assail the good name of our city and charge all kinds of grafting and abuses, said to be carried on with the collusion or connivance of the city government and the police department.

Alarmist reformers and sensational newspapers have indulged in this species of municipal calumny until it must appear to outsiders that our city is a species of inferno, given up to every kind of vice, political corruption and municipal debauchery.

These harangues and sensational articles published in the press have done our city a gross injustice for the reason that there is not in the state of Massachusetts today a city that is more free from crime and all kinds of lawlessness. The statistics of the police department show that for all the principal crimes our city is 32 per cent. more free from lawlessness than it was fifteen years ago, the population then being 57,400 and the population today 100,000. The statistics of arrests for the more serious crimes, fifteen years ago, ten years ago, five years ago and this year are as follows:

	1893	1898	1903	1908
Drunkenness	4005	3037	3694	3576
Assault and battery	297	197	217	186
Breaking and entering	77	78	42	22
Larceny	268	201	284	246
Totals	4647	3511	4137	4030

In spite of these figures, however, the pessimists go on to assail the reputation of our city to make it appear that Lowell is a bad place to live in and that vice and corruption are rampant. As a matter of fact vice was never less conspicuous than it is today. There is not in the city of Lowell a single place where women and children are degraded. There is neither dive nor brothel, but if we listen to sensational speakers and yellow journals and believe what they have to say without any more proof than Mr. Brown gives for his statements, then we may be convinced that we are in reality living in a very bad city. It is time that somebody came forward to defend the reputation of our city against charges that are largely drawn from the imagination.

Many of these charges are aimed at the liquor business, and yet there is probably no other city in the state where the liquor business is conducted in more strict conformity to the law. We say this in justice to the board of police on whom the responsibility rests for the enforcement of the law; and we say it in justice also to the men in the business, although we have no sympathy for them, and though we refuse to admit liquor advertisements into the columns of The Sun regardless of the amount of money offered. We would be glad if the men now employed in the liquor business would embark in some other calling that would command the respect of the community. But bad as the business is under the best conditions it is painted far worse than the reality as seen in Lowell at the present time.

The various municipal departments are also assailed as if graft were the prevailing condition rather than a rare occurrence. Thus it is that the idea has got abroad that our city is in bad shape and that "something must be done" to remedy present conditions. This explains why it is that a man like George H. Brown can come forward and play on the susceptibilities of the public by making a series of wild charges based upon the merest rumor or drawn entirely from his imagination. The city is not safe when such wild statements can gain any credence from the public at large. Our city's credit is liable to be injured and industries will be kept from coming here if this kind of public brazening is to be continued.

It is time that we had a new charter and that we took good care that neither political demagogue, nor yellow journal, will be allowed to injure the good name of our city without giving good reason for their conduct and their interferences.

SEEN AND HEARD

The firemen can't do anything with the fire that boils the political pot.

A friend of mine told me the other day that he met a fellow, a druggist friend of his, and he started in to tell the druggist friend about a severe cold and cough that had been pursuing him for several days.

"Hurt you to cough?" asked the druggist.

"You bet it does," replied my friend. "Well, I would advise you to—say, how do you think the election is going? Which only goes to prove that some men are almost insufferably interested in politics, but we must admit that there was just the least bit of an excuse for the druggist. He probably allowed that the fellow who had the cough ought to see a doctor."

The very latest thing to which electricity has been applied is the cradle and we will have to find out whose hand is that is responsible for this new way of rocking a cradle that we may know whose hand it is that rocks the world.

One thing about an electric light—when it makes up its mind to go out it doesn't procrastinate.

They do tell that in Gorham street there was so good a Casey man that he scolded his wife for making brown bread.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATIONS

MacLean & Power, Inc., Boston; wholesale and retail teas and coffees; capital, \$10,000. President, Harold Leslie MacLean, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston; treasurer, Mary Alice Power, and clerk, Erant Power, No. 252 Dudley street, Roxbury.

Hewitt Dairy Lunch Co., Boston; general restaurant business; capital, \$2000. President and treasurer, George T. Williams, No. 135 Dartmouth street; clerk, Frank O. White, No. 60 State street, Boston.

De John Wilbur Daughter Co., West- erty, general druggist, capital, \$10,000. President and treasurer, Carolyn W. Morse; clerk, William H. Morse, both of No. 10 Wachusett street, Hyde Park. American Hard Paperware Co., Boston; to manufacture and sell hard paperware, pulp and paper products of all kinds; capital, \$500,000. President, Charles Head, No. 74 State street; treasurer and clerk, Patrick T. Jackson, Jr., No. 55 State street, both of Boston. Oceanic Co., Gloucester; general hotel business; capital, \$150,000. President, Augustus N. Otis, and treasurer, William H. Ross, No. 21 Laurel street, Somerville; clerk, Edward E. Gould, No. 507 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

Acme Specialty Co., Boston; plumbers' supplies; capital, \$25,000. President, Joseph Lunt, treasurer, James E. Barrett; clerk, Alice T. Gavin, all of No. 43 Tremont street, Boston.

William Morris, Inc., Boston; general theatre business; capital, \$10,000. President, Elmer Franklin Rogers, and treasurer, James Reginald Cowan, Orpheum theatre; clerk, Maurice Doyle Flattery, No. 35 Baiter March, all of Boston. C. B. Sanborn & Co., Boston; to deal in meats of all kinds; capital, \$20,000. President, Frank D. Sanborn; vice-president, John W. Smart; treasurer, Edward A. Hanly, all of No. 21 Market street; Boston; clerk, Thomas J. Kenney, No. 23 State street, Boston.

Ocean Fish Co., Boston; to deal in fish of all kinds; capital, \$10,000. President, Frank W. Neal, No. 22 T. Ward street; Boston; treasurer and clerk, John R. Neal, No. 103 Sargent street, Boston.

WELL KNOWN MERCHANT DEAD. SALEM, Dec. 8.—Henry W. Peabody, one of the best known merchants in the country and a pioneer in the East India import trade, died at his home "Garramata" in Monserat, last night, after an illness of five weeks of arterial trouble.

DR. EDWARDS' Dandelion

Best Known Remedy

FOR Rheumatism and Malaria. Stimulates the kidneys so as to eliminate the uric acid that causes Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, regulates a Torpid Liver; acts gently and without griping on the bowels; disinfests the entire alimentary Canal and produces a clean, smooth skin and clear complexion, by eliminating all poisons from the system.

Unequalled for Dyspepsia and all Stomach trouble; is purely vegetable, and is so guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. 25c a box at

ELLINGWOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send postal for free sample to Schenck Chemical Co., 54-56 Franklin st., New York City, Manufacturers. "A Perfect Blood Purifier."

Christmas Greeting

We know that every one of you feel the same generous desire to remember those you love with appropriate and desirable Christmas gifts this season, as heretofore. We are, therefore, pleased to urge you to accept the inviting hospitality of our store in its holiday garb, and to inspect our large and very complete assortment of beautiful new holiday goods, perfectly adapted to the wants of all classes of gift makers.

THE HOME OF QUALITY

Frank Ricard

636-638 Merrimack Street.

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

—FOR—

Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases

—FOR SALE—

At All Up-to-date Drug Stores

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

INGERSOLL'S WIDOW

Wins Suit Brought Against Jos. A. Coram et als

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—After many years, a fee that Robert G. Ingersoll claimed for services in breaking the Andrew J. Davis will for Massachusetts clients must apparently be paid. The supreme court yesterday rendered a decision favorable to Eva G. Ingersoll, his widow, and administratrix, and against Joseph A. Coram, Henry A. Root and Charles H. Palmer, trustees, who were the defendants.

It awards Mrs. Ingersoll \$95,000 and interest, which will bring the total to \$150,000. Yesterday's action was on a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the first circuit. Mrs. Ingersoll first sued in the United States circuit court for Massachusetts to subject certain interests in the Davis estate to a lien which she asserted had accrued to her intestate.

GOING TO JAPAN THE SELECTMEN

Archbishop O'Connell Of Dracut Summoned to Visit Mikado to Court

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—It was stated yesterday that Archbishop O'Connell, who celebrated his 49th birthday today, is making preparations for a second visit to Japan and will start for Tokio early in the new year to become again a factor in the important diplomatic events that are changing the world's relations with the empire of the east.

In the fall of 1905, when he was bishop of Portland, Me., the pope sent him on an important mission to the mikado in the interests of the Catholic missions and the church connections in Japan. In his dealings with the Japanese government he was eminently successful in having the pope's authority recognized and the free establishment of Catholic worship secured throughout the empire.

His second visit to Japan, it is understood, is to complete the negotiations between the Vatican and the mikado's government begun during his former trip, and to adjust their details to the important international changes that have developed since.

He expects to be able to make his report to the pope in Rome some time in May, when he will also be present at the ceremonies attending the golden jubilee of the American college, at which he made his theological studies and of which he was rector from 1895 to 1901.

Archbishops Farley, Quigley and Rectorian, Bishops McDonnell, O'Connor, Hoban, Cathard, Denis O'Connell and more than 200 prelates and priests who were students at the American college have chartered the steamer Carpathian of the Cunard line and will leave New York on her last week in April for Rome to attend the jubilee services.

TWO WIDOWS

SEEK SHARE OF THE ROBINSON ESTATE

The two widows of Benjamin S. Robinson were in the probate court, East Cambridge, yesterday, to determine who is the legal widow of the deceased. A divorce secured in the courts of South Dakota plays an important part in the proceedings.

The two claimants to the property of the late Benjamin S. Robinson of Malden are Lizzy B. French-Robinson-Gray and Rose Tarbox Robinson. On the witness stand, the first wife, Mrs. Gray, alleged that she married Benjamin S. Robinson Sept. 23, 1870, in Edgartown and lived with him until 1891, when they separated. She stated that to the best of her belief Robinson then went to Yankton, S. D., and obtained a divorce.

In 1894 he married Rose M. Tarbox and in 1896 she married W. B. Gray, whom she had since left. Robinson died June 5, 1905, at the age of 50. He left among other things a house valued at \$5000 in Everett. She asked for dower rights.

THE REFEREE

WAS HISSED FOR A DECISION AT SALEM

SALEM, Dec. 8.—The final bout at the Young Men's Athletic club last night was between Tommie Rawson of East Boston and Jimmie Hanlon of Chelsea, for eight rounds. Referee Fleming made himself very unpopular by calling the contest a draw, and was loudly hissed and jeered by the spectators. It was Rawson's fight all the way, excepting the first and the fourth rounds.

In the semi-final bout, Kid Carter of Chelsea and Billie Dwindle of Boston fought a fast four-round draw.

In the preliminaries, Kid Clancy lost to Young Nigle of Boston, in the same bout of six rounds.

The opening bout was a fuke, Kid Rogers of Philadelphia proving a false alarm, laying down to Young Murray of Lynn in the first round. The bout was scheduled for four rounds.

CAMBRIDGE FIRES

THE POLICE SCENT PLOT BACK OF THEM

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—It is now believed that the two attempts to burn the double dwelling house at 114 and 115 Highland road, Cambridge, Sunday evening, was the result of a carefully laid plot.

From information received yesterday by the inmates of the house, it is thought that one man remained on guard while his confederates fired the house in two places at the rear.

An empty whiskey bottle, found in the rear of the house, leads the occupants to believe that the contents served to nerve up the firebugs.

This, coupled with the receipt yesterday by Chief Bunker of the fire department of an anonymous letter that on Dec. 11 there would be four alarms from box 32, has greatly wrought up the officials.

Andrew J. Davis, a Montana man of large wealth, died leaving property in Massachusetts, and by a will offered for probate in Montana left all his property to his brother, John A. Davis. Certain of his relatives, among them Henry A. Root of Massachusetts, a nephew, contested the will, and Robert G. Ingersoll was engaged to conduct the litigation.

The court yesterday, by Mr. Justice McKenna, in an opinion reversed the action of the circuit court of appeals, and affirmed, with a slight modification, the decree of the circuit court, awarding Mrs. Ingersoll the money. The "modification" is a change in the method assessing the pro rata to be paid by the defendants. Justices Moody and Holmes, both Massachusetts men, dissented.

EAR BITTEN

HOLYOKE MAN AWARDED SUM OF \$500

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—For having a piece bitten out of one ear, Henry Wilson of Holyoke was awarded \$500 by a jury in the superior court yesterday. Wilson brought suit against Jas. M. Reardon of Holyoke, who did the biting act, for \$3000. The defendant did not show up in court, and the case went by default after a hearing being given on damages.

The plaintiff testified that on Aug. 1, 1906, he visited the defendant's brother-in-law to collect a bill. An altercation ensued, and the defendant bit a piece out of Wilson's right ear.

"What became of the piece?" inquired the attorney.

"I don't know," replied the witness, "but I think he swallowed it, because no one could ever find it."

ARCHITECT AIKEN DEAD

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—William Martin Aiken, supervising architect of the treasury department under the Cleveland administration and one of the foremost architects in the country, died at the New York hospital here yesterday after undergoing an operation.

Mr. Aiken was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1855, and began his architectural career in Boston and from whence he moved to Cincinnati, where he practiced his profession until entering the federal service.

He designed the government buildings for the expositions at Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha. He was also the architect of the new mint buildings at Philadelphia, Denver and of several postoffices and custom houses.

A Dimple Maker

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs

Scott's Emulsion

Your doctor will tell you so. Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. It brings dimples and rounded limbs.

Send this advertisement, together with name of child in which appears your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

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Wall Paper

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The well known and reliable piano and furniture mover will attend to all orders large or small promptly, in or out of town, and he also makes packing a specialty. Order by day or by postal, or in person at 10 Prescott st.

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Can't You Sleep?

This wonderful discovery for Nervousness, Insomnia or Sleepless Nights will do it. Does not affect the heart, brain or health. Jarom's Tablets. Price 25c. Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Jarom's Co. P. O. Box 35, Station N. N., N. Y. City.

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Are ready—new in style and material—made from handsome English plaid chevrons, with fancy back, lined yoke and box collars. Made to take the place of an overcoat—cravenetted to shed water.

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500 PAIRS MEN'S FIRST QUALITY RUBBERS.

No better rubbers sold for any price. These were 90 cents, now they're marked to close 49c a Pair

BOYS' STORM BOOTS.

Very high cut; made from tan grain leather, oil tanned to shed water—heavy viscolized soles—close with straps and strong lacings.

For small boys.....\$2.00 For large boys.....\$2.75

GAS TURNED ON

Two Russian Girls Met Death by Accident

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Molly Kaplan, 19 years old, and her sister Ida, aged 17, were found dead from gas poisoning in their little hall bedroom, on the second floor at 125 Clinton street, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

They rigged up a clothesline Sunday in their room, on which to hang their washing, tying one end to the gas bracket. It is supposed that the brush in the clothes to go to bed last night they accidentally turned on the gas, and unconsciously lay down to their death.

They rented the room from Mrs. Esther Rose, to whom they had become almost as daughters. Early yesterday one of the Rose children began to cry for a drink, and when Mrs. Rose arose she smelled gas.

She sent her oldest son, Jacob, to investigate. He traced it to the Kaplan girls' room, but was unable to get in except by breaking the front window. After climbing onto the fire escape. The girls were apparently dead, but an ambulance was called from Gouverneur hospital, before the arrival of which Patrolman Birnbaum and Himmelman of the Eldridge street station tried to resuscitate them. Dr. Abernathy said they had been dead for some time.

Back of the accident is a pathetic story of a three-years' struggle to save money enough to get their mother home from Russia. They had managed to scrape all needed except a few dollars, and had been happy for several days in anticipation of her arrival.

MANY ACCIDENTS

In the Six Days' Bicycle Race

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Furious riding which resulted in the establishment of new records and two serious accidents, marked the first 24 hours of this annual bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. From the start the contest has been a succession of sprints, for mile after mile until the riders are far ahead of the old records.

Two teams have dropped out of the contests, because of accidents. During the afternoon hours Menus Bedell was caught in a pocket and before he could extricate himself one of the contestants came up from behind and catching his pedal, sent the unfortunate rider sprawling on the track. Early yesterday he had broken his right shoulder bone. He was taken to the Polyclinic hospital. Two hours later Patrick Logan, during a desperate mix-up, was thrown heavily. He was carried off unconscious, bleeding from the head and mouth and was also removed to the hospital, where his condition was pronounced serious.

Eight teams were tied for the lead at midnight, with four one lap behind and two others far in the rear. Eddie Ruprecht and Matt Downey, the team mates of the disabled riders, were officially declared out of the race shortly before midnight, being unable to secure riding partners.

In spite of the terrific speed of the riders the 14 pacers of competitors show little effect of the severe strain and from the dash and stamina displayed there should be a rousing finish next Saturday night.

The record for 24 hours was broken eleven minutes before the expiration of that period, with Jimmy Moran of the Pacific-Atlantic team in the lead. This record has been maintained at every hour with the exception of the sixth hour, when the riders were five laps behind the best previous score.

The score at midnight, the end of the 24th hour, was as follows: Rutli and Stoll; Fogler and Lawson; Moran and MacFarland; Palmer and Walker; Dupre and Georget; Vanoni and Anderson; Mitten and Collins; Hill and Demara, 514 miles and 2 laps.

Walshour and Root; Downing and

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If you want help at home or in your business, see The Sun every column.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Washington, Dec. 8.—The annual message of the president, read in both houses of congress, is in full as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Finances. The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$502,901,399. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.08. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds, by increasing deposits in national banks, by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama canal bonds and \$100,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to reposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulation notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,931,980 of the Panama canal bonds and \$14,436,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1907 and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$99,283,413.54. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest bearing debt of the United States from \$987,141,040 to \$897,253,590 notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$54,331,980 and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to \$15,436,500. Refunding operations of the treasury department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of 1030 of \$200,300,400 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of \$8,687,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes. On the contrary, some taxes have been taken off. There has been a reduction of taxation.

Corporations. As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said again and again in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from and to justice to the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters, and, furthermore, the power, not by judicial, but by executive, action to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railroads of the country should be put completely under the interstate commerce commission and removed

from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railroads has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employees and the shipper all have interests that must be guarded. It is to the interest of all of them that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The guiding intelligence necessary for the successful building and successful management of railroads should receive ample remuneration, but no man should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent overcapitalization and inflated stock gambling performances. There must be no defending of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employees. In addition to this, the interests of the shareholders, of the employees and of the shipper should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employees of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders, but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employees or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagoguery which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing, wherever it is found, and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage worker or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth, for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between, on the one hand, the corruptor, the bribe taker, the bribe taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well meaning but wrong headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their

management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude cannot be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fall heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the state, of these great corporations and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well being, for in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonableness and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states' rights. Of course there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate government control and supervision of individual, and especially of corporate, wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover, and especially under cover of an appeal to states' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and defiance of both the public welfare and law of the land and a denunciation of centralization in the central government of the power to deal with this centralized and organized wealth. Of course the policy set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the second half. The chief reason among the many sound and compelling reasons that led to the formation of the national government was the absolute need that the Union and not the several states should deal with interstate and foreign commerce, and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely, and plainly to the central government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highroads—as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was.

Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads, and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be controlled in the interest of the general public it can only be controlled in one way, by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignly capable of exercising such power—the national government. Forty or fifty separate state governments cannot exercise that power over corporations doing business in most or all of them, first, because they absolutely lack the authority to deal with interstate business in any form and, second, because of the inevitable conflict of authority sure to arise in the effort to enforce different kinds of state regulation, often inconsistent with one another and sometimes oppressive in themselves. Such divided authority cannot regulate commerce with wisdom and effect. The central government is the only power which without oppression can nevertheless thoroughly and adequately control and supervise the large corporations. To abandon the effort for national control means to abandon the effort for all adequate control and yet to render likely continual bursts of action by state legislatures, which cannot achieve the purpose sought for, but which can do a great deal of damage to the corporation without conferring any real benefit on the public.

I believe that the more far-sighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control in the public interest over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the problem. There are, first, the big corporation men and the extreme individualists among business men who genuinely believe in utterly unregulated business—that is, in the reign of plutocracy—and, second, the men who, being blind to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of repression rather than of regulation of corporations and who denounce both the power of the railroads

and the exercise of the federal power which alone can really control the railroads. Those who believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations, do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both, with the all important proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings and such thoroughgoing control over them as to insure their being in the interest and not against the interest of the general public. We do not object to the concentration of wealth and administration, but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth. We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many and that greed and rascality practiced on a large scale should be punished as relentlessly as if practiced on a small scale.

We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various current remedies. Some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of all government. Some must be outside the domain of the federal government. But there is legislation which the federal government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicly, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business, including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be national as well as state guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred to should concurrently be enacted into law.

To accomplish this means, of course, a certain increase in the use of, not the creation of, power by the central government. The power already exists. It does not have to be created. The only question is whether it shall be used or left idle, and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth, for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestricted individualism than we do in that empiricism which clamors for a deadening socialism, which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, cannot be reached, cannot be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, who exercises it in sight of the people and who is from time to time compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people.

Labor. There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wage worker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end, and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism, but an inclination to the wildest radicalism, for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one best on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the man who works with hand or with brain, the laborer, the superintendent, the man who produces for the market and the man who finds a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization and division of labor, ac-

companied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by the wage worker of railway, mill and factory. In farming this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land. We do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant.

Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who, through the savings banks, loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing for the same reasons, and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of anything that can be accomplished by legislation, but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor. Stock watering should be prohibited and stock gambling, so far as is possible, discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy, but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good, and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection For Wage-workers.

The above is the mearest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wage workers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wage-workers must have their rights secured for them by state action, but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion, not only for all employees of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty. It is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

Our present system, or, rather, no system, works dreadful wrong and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wage-workers in the United States is simply appalling. In a very few years it runs up a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract. I call your special attention to the bulletin of the bureau of labor which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European countries, as this is a subject which in Germany, for instance, is treated in connection with making provision for worn-out and crippled workmen.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law passed at the last session of the congress granting compensation to certain classes of employees of the government should be extended to include all employees of the government and should be made more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the distinction made in the law between those engaged in hazardous occupations and those not so engaged. If a man is injured or killed in any line of work it was hazardous in his case. Whether 1 per cent or 10 per cent of those following a given occupation actually suffer injury or death ought not to have any bearing on the question of their receiving compensation. It is a crime logic which says to an injured employee or to the dependents of one killed that he or they are entitled to no compensation because very few people other than he have been injured or killed in

that occupation. Perhaps one of the most striking omissions in the law is that it does not embrace peace officers and others whose lives may be sacrificed in enforcing the laws of the United States. The terms of the act providing compensation should be made more liberal than in the present act. A year's compensation is not adequate for a wage earner's family in the event of his death by accident in the course of his employment. And in the event of death occurring, say, ten or eleven months after the accident the family would only receive as compensation the equivalent of one or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States toward its employees compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employee. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence. So well is this recognized that in practically all countries in the civilized world, except the United States, only a great degree of negligence acts as a bar to securing compensation. Probably in no other respect is our legislation, both state and national, so far behind practically the entire civilized world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents in industry. It is humiliating that at European international congresses on accidents the United States should be singled out as the most belated among the nations in respect to employers' liability legislation. This government is itself a large employer of labor, and in its dealings with its employees it should set a standard in this country which would place it on a par with the most progressive countries in Europe. The laws of the United States in this respect and the laws of European countries have been summarized in a recent bulletin of the bureau of labor, and no American who reads this summary can fail to be struck by the great contrast between our practices and theirs—a contrast not in any sense to our credit.

The congress should without further delay pass a model employers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The employers' liability act recently declared unconstitutional on account of apparently including in its provisions employees engaged in intrastate commerce as well as those engaged in interstate commerce has been held by the local courts to be still in effect so far as its provisions apply to the District of Columbia. There should be no ambiguity on this point. If there is any doubt on the subject the law should be re-enacted, with special reference to the District of Columbia. This act, however, applies only to employees of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the District is the old common law. The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter have been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the congress should be ahead and not behind the states of the Union in this respect. A comprehensive employers' liability law should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half holidays be granted during the summer to all wage-workers in government employment.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government. The present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

The Courts. I most earnestly urge upon the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole, there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the supreme court, the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means and favor only the very criminal whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil, and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere hindrance to justice. In some noted recent cases this overregard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice and a flagrant wrong to the body politic.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad minded judges no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack which is so often made by those who are

fasting all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right, and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the entrenchment of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation and its complete failure illustrate two truths which it is essential our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to reach the workingman, the laborer, the wage-worker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end cause a violent reaction and would hand the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken. This is a most healthy truth, which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail and, if it temporarily succeeds, to do far-reaching damage. "Class consciousness" where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness is equally noxious whether in an employer's association or in a workman's association. The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workmen to vote primarily not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal, in the first place, revolts the more high minded and far-sighted among the persons to whom it is addressed and, in the second place, tends to arouse a strong antagonism among all other classes of citizens, whom it therefore tends to unite against the very organization on whose behalf it is issued. The result is therefore unfortunate from every standpoint. This healthy truth, by the way, will be learned by the Socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

The wage-workers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country, by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied and improper class interests. Such an attitude is an object lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The judges who have shown themselves able and willing effectively to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works iniquity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wage worker and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the president elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding to strict account corporations that work iniquity, and far-sighted in seeing that the workman gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis. The courts are jeopardized primarily by the action of these federal and state judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing of very rich men under modern industrial conditions and inability or unwillingness to give relief to men of small means or wage-workers who are crushed down by these modern industrial conditions, who, in other words, fail to understand and apply the needed remedies for the new wrongs produced by the new and highly complex social and industrial civilization which has grown up in the last half century.

The rapid changes in our social and industrial life which have attended this rapid growth have made it necessary that in applying to concrete cases the great rule of right laid down in our constitution there should be a full

understanding and appreciation of the new conditions to which the rules are to be applied. What would have been an infringement upon liberty half a century ago may be the necessary safeguard of liberty today. What would have been an injury to property then may be necessary to the enjoyment of property now. Every judicial decision involves two terms—one an interpretation of the law, the other the understanding of the facts to which it is to be applied. The great mass of our judicial officers are, I believe, alive to these changes of conditions which so materially affect the performance of their judicial duties. Our judicial system is sound and effective at core, and it remains and must ever be maintained as the safeguard of those principles of liberty and justice which stand at the foundation of American institutions, for, as Burke finely said, when liberty and justice are separated neither is safe. There are, however, some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of these great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles. Judges of this stamp do lasting harm by their decisions, because they convince poor men in need of protection that the courts of the land are profoundly ignorant of and out of sympathy with their needs and profoundly indifferent or hostile to any proposed remedy. To such men it seems a crime, mockery to have any court decide against them on the ground that it desires to preserve "liberty" in a purely technical form by withholding liberty in any real and constructive sense. It is desirable that the legislative body should possess and, wherever necessary, exercise the power to determine whether in a given case employers and employees are not on an equal footing, so that the necessities of the latter compel them to submit to such exactions as to hours and conditions of labor as unduly to tax their strength, and only mischief can result when such determination is upset on the ground that there must be no "interference with the liberty to contract"—often a merely academic "liberty," the exercise of which is the negation of real liberty.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wage-workers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are by the constitution "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore cannot recover damages when injured in that occupation and cannot be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy. The most dangerous occupations are often the poorest paid and those where the hours of work are longest, and in many cases those who go into them are driven by necessity so great that they have practically no alternative. Decisions such as those alluded to above nullify the legislative effort to protect the wage-workers who most need protection from those employers who take advantage of their guiding need. They halt or hamper the movement for securing better and more equitable conditions of labor. The talk about preserving to the misery-battered beings who make contracts for such service their "liberty" to make them is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which unfits a judge to do good service just as it would unfit any executive or legislative officer.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wage-workers when their efforts to better their working condition result in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may, as a matter of fact, have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wage-workers' side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been unwisely expressed and often improperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law-abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the unduly existing abuses could be provided against.

Such proposals as those mentioned above as advocated by the extreme labor leaders contain the vital germ of being class legislation of the most offensive kind, and even if carried into law I believe that the law would rightly be held unconstitutional. Moreover, the labor people are themselves now beginning to make the use of the power of injunction. During the last ten years, and within my own knowledge, at least fifty injunctions have been obtained by labor unions in New York city alone, most of them being to prevent the union from being "properly right," but some being obtained for other reasons, against employers. The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy which should on no account be destroyed. The courts should be created under the change. I believe that some such provisions as those I advocated a year ago for checking the abuse of the issuance of temporary injunctions

should be adopted. In substance, provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order issue otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result, and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should be had within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately and the chance of delay minimized in every way. Moreover, I believe that the procedure should be sharply defined and the judge required minutely to state the particulars both of his action and of his reasons therefor, so that the congress can, if it desires, examine and investigate the same.

The chief lawmakers of our country may be and often are the judges, because they are the final seal of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily emit into law parts of a system of social philosophy, and as such interpretation is fundamental, they give direction to all lawmaking. The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy, and for the peaceful progress of our people during the twentieth century we shall owe most to those judges who hold to a twentieth century economic and social philosophy and not to a long outgrown philosophy which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions. Of course a judge's views on progressive social philosophy are entirely second in importance to his possession of a high and fine character, which means the possession of such elementary virtues as honesty, courage and fair-mindedness. The judge who owes his election to pandering to demagogic sentiments or class hatreds and prejudices and the judge who owes either his election or his appointment to the money or the favor of a great corporation are alike unworthy to sit on the bench, are alike traitors to the people, and no probability of legal learning or correctness of abstract conviction on questions of public policy can serve as an offset to such shortcomings. But it is also true that judges, like executives and legislators, should hold sound views on the questions of public policy which are of vital interest to the people.

The legislators and executives are chosen to represent the people in enacting and administering the laws. The judges are not chosen to represent the people in this sense. Their function is to interpret the laws. The legislators are responsible for the laws, the judges for the spirit in which they interpret and enforce the laws. We stand aloof from the reckless agitators who would make the judges mere pawns and tools of popular prejudice and passion, and we stand aloof from those equally unwise partisans of reaction and privilege who deny the proposition that, inasmuch as judges are chosen to serve the interests of the whole people, they should strive to find out what those interests are and, so far as they conscientiously can, should strive to give effect to popular conviction when deliberately and duly expressed by the lawmaking body. The courts are to be highly commended and staunchly upheld when they set their faces against wrongdoing or tyranny by a majority, but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as to a matter of legitimate policy when duly expressed by the legislature. Such lawfully expressed and deliberate judgment should be given effect by the courts save in the extreme and exceptional cases where there has been a clear violation of a constitutional provision. Anything like frivolity or wantonness in upsetting such clearly taken governmental action is a grave offense against the republic. To protest against tyranny, to protect minorities from oppression, to nullify an act committed in a spasm of popular fury, is to render a service to the republic. But for the courts to arrogate to themselves functions which properly belong to the legislative bodies is all wrong and in the end works mischief. The people should not be permitted to punish evil and stifled legislation on the theory that the court will set it right. They should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeal it and not to have the courts by injunctions halt its operation. A law may be unwise and improper, but it should not for these reasons be declared unconstitutional by a stretched interpretation, for the result of such action is to take away from the people at large their sense of responsibility and ultimately to destroy their capacity for orderly self-restraint and self-government. Under such a popular government as ours, founded on the theory that in the long run the will of the people is supreme, the ultimate safety of the nation can only rest in training and guiding the people so that when they shall be rich and not in devious means to defend their will by the technicalities of strained construction.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the abuses and injustices named bear their share together with the people as a whole. It is dispiriting to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convincing ourselves of our being far to justice men who as public servants have been guilty of a corruption or public servitude. The result is equally dispiriting whether due to their splitting the tail of the lion, in the interpretation of law by judges, by congressmen, and by our consular officers on the part of judges or congressmen and consular officers in the daily press. For much of this failure of justice to reach the citizen who is in rich men as such. We who make up the mass of the people cannot shift the responsibility from our own shoulders.

There is an important part of the failure which has specially to do with inability to hold to proper account men of wealth who behave badly. The chief breakdown is in dealing with the new relations that arise from the materialism, the interdependence of our time. Every new social relation suggests a new type of wrongdoing—of sin, to use an old fashioned word—and many years always elapse before society is able to turn this sin into crime which can be effectively punished at law. During the lifetime of the older men now alive the social relations have changed far more rapidly than in the preceding two centuries. The immense growth of corporations, of business done by associations and the extreme strain and pressure of modern life have produced conditions which render the public confused as to who his really dangerous foes are, and among the public servants who have not only shared this confusion, but by some of their acts have increased it, are certain judges. Marked inefficiency has been shown in dealing with corporations and in resettling the proper attitude to be taken by the public not only toward corporations, but toward labor and toward the social questions arising out of the factory system and the enormous growth of our great cities.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the improper use of the modern corporation. A certain type of modern corporation, with its officers and agents, its many issues of securities and its constant consolidation with allied undertakings, finally becomes an instrument so complex as to contain a greater number of elements that under various judicial decisions lend themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the human brain. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

The chief offender in any given case may be an executive, a legislator or a judge. Every executive head who advises violent instead of gradual action or who advocates ill considered and sweeping measures of reform, especially if they are tainted with vindictiveness and disregard for the rights of the minority, is particularly blameworthy. The several legislatures are responsible for the fact that our laws are often prepared with slovenly haste and lack of consideration. Moreover, they are often prepared and still more frequently amended during passage at the suggestion of the very parties against whom they are afterward enforced. Our great clusters of corporations, huge trusts and fabulously wealthy multimillionaires employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick flaws in these statutes after their passage, but they also employ a class of secret agents who seek under the advice of experts to render hostile legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions against the interests of the parties inspiring them, while the demagogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations and all who demand extreme and unduly radical measures show themselves to be the worst enemies of the very public whose loud-mouthed champions they profess to be.

A very striking illustration of the consequences of carelessness in the preparation of a statute was the employers' liability law of 1907. In the cases arising under that law—our out of six courts of first instance held it unconstitutional, six out of nine justices of the supreme court held that its subject matter was within the province of congressional action, and four of the nine justices held it valid. It was, however, adjudged unconstitutional by a bare majority of the court—five to four. It was surely a very slovenly piece of work to frame the legislation in such shape as to leave the question open at all.

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with full power in an administrative department, a branch of the federal executive, carrying out a federal law. It can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the states and the nation. It can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

The courts hold a place of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government. Respect for the law is essential to the permanence of our institutions, and respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. It is an offense against the republic to say anything which, on a proper and in the most carefully guarded manner, our judges should be held in peculiar honor, and the duty of respectful and truthful comment and criticism, which should be binding upon us as citizens, should be especially binding when we speak of them. On an average they stand above any other servants of the community, and the greatest judges have reached the high level held by these few greatest patriots whom the whole country delights to honor. But we must not forget that there are wise and unwise judges, just as there are wise and unwise executives and legislators. When a president or governor behaves improperly or unwisely the remedy is easy; for his term is short. The same is true with the legislator,

although not to the same degree, for he is one of many who belong to some given legislative body, and it is therefore less easy to fix his personal responsibility and hold him accountable therefor. With a judge who, being human, is also likely to err, but whose tenure is for life, there is no similar way of holding him to responsibility. Under ordinary conditions the only forms of pressure to which he is in any way amenable are public opinion and the action of his fellow judges. It is the last which is most immediately effective and to which we should look for the reform of abuses. Any remedy applied from without is fraught with risk. It is far better from every standpoint that the remedy should come from within. In no other nation in the world do the courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that the courts as a whole should exercise this power with the far-sighted wisdom already shown by those judges who scan the future while they act in the present. Let them exercise this great power not only honestly and bravely, but with wise insight into the needs and fixed purposes of the people, so that they may do justice and work equity, so that they may protect all persons in their rights and yet break down the barriers of privilege, which is the foe of right.

Forests.

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. There are, of course, two kinds of natural resources. One is the kind which can only be used as part of a process of exhaustion. This is true of mines, natural oil and gas wells and the like. The other, and of course ultimately by far the most important, includes the resources which can be improved in the process of wise use. The soil, the rivers and the forests come under this head. Any really civilized nation will so use all of these three great national assets that the nation will have their benefit in the future. Just as a farmer, after all his life making his living from his farm, will, if he is an expert farmer, leave it as an asset of increased value to his son, so we should leave our national domain to our children increased in value and not worn out. There are small sections of our own country in the east and in the west, in the Adirondacks, the White mountains and the Appalachians and in the Rocky mountains, where we can already see for ourselves the damage in the shape of permanent injury to the soil and the river systems which comes from reckless deforestation. It matters not whether this deforestation is due to the actual reckless cutting of timber, to the fires that inevitably follow such reckless cutting of timber or to reckless and uncontrolled grazing, especially by the great migratory bands of sheep, the unchecked wandering of which over the country means destruction to forests and disaster to the small homesteaders, the settlers of limited means.

Shortsighted persons, or persons blinded to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measures that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done, and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary ease interfere with such action, especially as regards the national forests, which the nation can now at this very moment control.

All serious students of the question of the great damage that has been done in the Mediterranean countries of Europe, Asia and Africa by deforestation. The similar damage that has been done in eastern Asia is less well known. A recent investigation into conditions in north China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture has incidentally furnished in very striking fashion proof of the ruin that comes from reckless deforestation of mountains and of the further fact that the damage once done may prove practically irreparable. So important are these investigations that I herewith attach as an appendix to my message certain photographs showing present conditions in China. They show in vivid fashion the appalling desolation, the shape of barren mountains and gravel and sand covered plains, which immediately follows and depends upon the deforestation of the mountains. Not many centuries ago the country of northern China was one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the entire world and was heavily forested. We know this not only from the old Chinese records, but from the accounts given by the traveler Marco Polo. He, for instance, mentions that in visiting the provinces of Shansi and Shensi he observed many plantations of mulberry trees. Now there is hardly a single mulberry tree in either of these provinces, and the culture of the silkworm has moved further south to regions of atmospheric moisture.

Change Brought by Deforestation.

As an illustration of the complete change in the rivers we may take Polo's statement that a certain river, the Hun He, was so large and deep that merchants ascended it from the sea with heavily laden boats. Today the river is simply a broad sandy bed,

with shallow, rapid currents, wandering hither and thither across it, absolutely un navigable. But we do not have to depend upon written records. The dry wells and the wells with water far below the former water mark bear testimony to the good days of the past and the evil days of the present. Wherever the native vegetation has been allowed to remain—as, for instance, here and there around a sacred temple or imperial burying ground—there are still huge trees and tangled jungle, fragments of the glorious ancient forests. The thick, matted forest growth formerly covered the mountains to their summits. All natural factors favored this dense forest growth, and as long as it was permitted to exist the plains at the foot of the mountains were among the most fertile on the globe, and the whole country was a garden. Not the slightest effort was made, however, to prevent the unchecked cutting of the trees or to secure reforestation. Doubtless for many centuries the tree cutting by the inhabitants of the mountains worked but slowly in bringing about the changes that have now come to pass. Doubtless for generations the broads were scarcely noticeable, but there came a time when the forest had shrunk sufficiently to make each year's cutting a serious matter, and from that time on the destruction proceeded with appalling rapidity, for of course each year of destruction rendered the forest less able to recuperate, less able to resist next year's inroad.

Mr. Meyer describes the ceaseless progress of the destruction even now, when there is so little left to destroy. Every morning men and boys go out armed with mattock or ax, scale the steepest mountain sides and cut down and grub out, root and branch, the small trees and shrubs still to be found. The big trees disappear centuries ago, so that now one of these is never seen save in the neighborhood of temples, where they are artificially protected, and even here it takes all the watch and care of the tree loving priests to prevent their destruction. Each family, each community, where there is no common care exercised in the interest of all of them to prevent deforestation, finds its profit in the immediate use of the fuel which would otherwise be used by some other family or some other community. In the total absence of regulation of the matter in the interest of the whole people each small group is inevitably pushed into a policy of destruction which cannot afford to take thought for the morrow. This is just one of those matters which it is fatal to leave to unsupervised individual control. The forests can only be protected by the state, by the nation, and the liberty of action of individuals must be conditioned upon what the state or nation determines to be necessary for the common safety.

The lesson of deforestation in China is a lesson which mankind should have learned many times already from what has occurred in other places. Denudation leaves naked soil, then gullying cuts down to the bare rock, and meanwhile the rock waste buries the bottom lands. When the soil is gone men must go, and the process does not take long.

The ruthless destruction of the forests in northern China has brought about or has aided in bringing about desolation, just as the destruction of the forests in central Asia aid in bringing ruin to the once rich central Asian cities, just as the destruction of the forests in northern Africa helped toward the ruin of a region that was a fertile granary in Roman days. Short-sighted man, whether barbaric, semi-civilized or what he mistakenly regards as fully civilized, when he has destroyed the forests has rendered certain the ultimate destruction of the land itself. In northern China the mountains are now such as are shown by the accompanying photographs, absolutely barren peaks. Not only have the forests been destroyed, but because of their destruction the soil has been washed off the naked rock. The terrible consequence is that it is impossible now to undo the damage that has been done. Many centuries would have to pass before soil would again collect or could be made to collect in sufficient quantity once more to support the old time forest growth. In consequence the Mongol desert is practically extending eastward over northern China. The climate has changed and is still changing. It has changed even within the last half century as the work of tree destruction has been consummated. The great masses of arboreal vegetation on the mountains formerly absorbed the heat of the sun and sent up currents of cool air which brought the moisture laden clouds lower and forced them to precipitate in rain a part of their burden of water. Now that there is no vegetation the barren mountains, scorched by the sun, send up currents of heated air which drive away instead of attracting the rain clouds and cause their moisture to be disseminated. In consequence, instead of the regular and plentiful rains which existed in these regions of China when the forests were still in evidence, the unfortunate inhabitants of the deforested lands now see their crops wither for lack of rainfall, while the seasons grow more and more irregular, and as the air becomes drier certain crops refuse longer to grow at all.

That everything dries out faster than formerly is shown by the fact that the level of the wells all over the land has sunk perceptibly, many of them having become totally dry. In addition to the resulting agricultural distress, the water courses have changed. Formerly they were narrow and deep, with an abundance of clear water the year around, for the roots and humus of the forests caught the rainwater and let it escape by slow, regular seepage. They have now become broad, shallow stream beds in which muddy water

trickles in slender currents during the dry seasons, while when it rains there are freshets, and roaring muddy torrents come tearing down, bringing disaster and destruction everywhere. Moreover, these floods and freshets, which diversify the general dryness, wash away from the mountain sides and either wash away or cover in the valleys the rich fertile soil which it took tens of thousands of years for nature to form, and it is lost forever, and until the forests grow again it cannot be replaced. The sand and stones from the mountain sides are washed loose and come rolling down to cover the arable lands, and in consequence throughout this part of China many formerly rich districts are now sandy wastes, useless for human cultivation and even for pasture. The cities have been, of course, seriously affected, for the streams have gradually ceased to be navigable. There is testimony that even within the memory of men now living there has been a serious diminution of the rainfall of northeastern China. The level of the Singair river, in northern Manchuria, has been sensibly lowered during the last fifty years, at least partly as the result of the indiscriminate cutting of the forests forming its watershed. Almost all the rivers of northern China have become uncontrollable and very dangerous to the dwellers along their banks as a direct result of the destruction of the forests. The journey from Peking to Jehol shows in melancholy fashion how the soil has been washed away from whole valleys, so that they have been converted into deserts.

In northern China this disastrous process has gone on so long and has proceeded so far that no complete remedy could be applied. There are certain mountains in China from which the soil is gone so utterly that only the slow action of the ages could again restore it, although of course much could be done to prevent the still farther eastward extension of the Mongolian desert if the Chinese government would act at once. The accompanying cuts from photographs show the inconceivable desolation of the barren mountains in which certain of these rivers rise—mountains, be it remembered, which formerly supported dense forests of larches and firs, now unable to produce any wood and because of their condition a source of danger to the whole country. The photographs also show the same rivers after they have passed through the mountains, the beds having become broad and sandy because of the deforestation of the mountains. One of the photographs shows a caravan passing through a valley. Formerly, when the mountains were forested, it was thickly peopled by prosperous peasants. Now the floods have carried destruction all over the land and the valley is a stony desert. Another photograph shows a mountain road covered with the stones and rocks that are brought down in the rainy season from the mountains which have already been deforested by human hands. Another shows a pebbly river bed in southern Manchuria where what was once a great stream has dried up owing to the deforestation in the mountains. Only some scrub wood is left, which will disappear within a half century. Yet another shows the effect of one of the washouts, destroying an arable mountain side, these washouts being due to the removal of all vegetation, yet in this photograph the foreground shows that reforestation is still a possibility in places.

What has thus happened in northern China, what has happened in central Asia, in Palestine, in north Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe, will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized. Nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the preservation of the forests, and it is criminal to permit individuals to purchase a little gain for themselves through the destruction of forests when this destruction is fatal to the well being of the whole country in the future.

Inland Waterways.

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-sighted plan of waterway improvement. Obviously, we cannot continue thus to expend the revenues of the government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it.

Inquiry into the condition of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries reveals very many instances of the utter waste caused by the methods which have hitherto obtained for the so-called "improvement" of navigation. A striking instance is supplied by the "improvement" of the Ohio, which, begun in 1824, was continued under a single plan for half a century. In 1855 a new plan was adopted and followed for a quarter of a century. In 1902 still a different plan was adopted and has since been pursued at a rate which only promises a navigable river in from twenty to a hundred years longer.

Such shortsighted, vacillating and futile methods are accompanied by decreasing water borne commerce and increasing traffic congestion on land, by increasing floods and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people.

In a report on a measure introduced

at the first session of the present congress the secretary of war said, "The chief defect in the methods hitherto pursued lies in the absence of executive authority for originating comprehensive plans covering the country or natural divisions thereof." In this opinion I heartily concur. The present methods not only fail to give us inland navigation, but they are injurious to the army as well. What is virtually a permanent detail of the corps of engineers to civilian duty necessarily impairs the efficiency of our military establishment. The military engineers have undoubtedly done efficient work in actual construction, but they are necessarily unsuited by their training and traditions to take the broad view and to gather and transmit to the congress the commercial and industrial information and forecasts upon which waterway improvement must always so largely rest. Furthermore, they have failed to grasp the great underlying fact that every stream is a unit from its source to its mouth and that all its uses are interdependent. Prominent officers of the engineer corps have recently even gone so far as to assert in print that waterways are not dependent upon the conservation of the forests about their headwaters. This position is opposed to all the recent work of the scientific bureaus of the government and to the general experience of mankind. A physician who disbelieved in vaccination would not be the right man to handle an epidemic of smallpox, nor should we leave a doctor skeptical about the transmission of yellow fever by the *Stegomyia* mosquito in charge of sanitation at Havana or Panama. So with the improvement of our rivers. It is no longer wise or safe to leave this great work in the hands of men who fail to grasp the essential relations between navigation and general development and to assimilate and use the central facts about our streams.

Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it cannot have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met without further dilly-dallying or delay. The plan which promises the best and quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to co-ordinate the work of all the government departments relating to waterways and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. Under such a commission the actual work of construction might be intrusted to the reclamation service or to the military engineers acting with a sufficient number of civilians to continue the work in time of war, or it might be divided between the reclamation service and the corps of engineers. Funds should be provided from current revenues if it is deemed wise, otherwise from the sale of bonds. The essential thing is that the work should go forward under the best possible plan and with the least possible delay. We should have a new type of work and a new organization for planning and directing it. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

National Parks.

I urge that all our national parks adjacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department, instead of leaving them, as they are now, under the interior department and policed by the army. The congress should provide for superintendents with adequate corps of first class civilian scouts or rangers and, further, place the road construction under the superintendent instead of leaving it with the war department. Such a change in park management would result in economy and avoid the difficulties of administration which now arise from having the responsibility of care and protection divided between different departments. The need for this course is peculiarly great in the Yellowstone park. This, like the Yosemite, is a great wonderland and should be kept as a national playground. In both all wild things should be protected and the scenery kept wholly unmarred.

I am happy to say that I have been able to set aside in various parts of the country small, well chosen tracts of ground to serve as sanctuaries and nurseries for wild creatures.

Denatured Alcohol.

I had occasion in my message of May 4, 1906, to urge the passage of some law putting alcohol used in the arts, industries and manufactures upon the free list—that is, to provide for the withdrawal free of tax of alcohol which is to be denatured for those purposes. The law of June 6, 1906, and its amendment of March 2, 1907, accomplished what was desired in that respect, and the use of denatured alcohol as intended is making a fair degree of progress and is entitled to further encouragement and support from the congress.

Pure Food.

The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate.

Indian Service.

It has been my purpose from the beginning of my administration to take the Indian service completely out of the atmosphere of political activity, and there has been steady progress toward that end. The last remaining stronghold of politics in that service was the agency system, which had seen its best days and was gradually falling to pieces from natural or purely evolutionary causes, but, like all such survivals, was decaying slowly in its later stages. It seems clear that its extinction had better be made final now, so that the ground can be cleared for larger constructive work on behalf of the Indians preparatory to their induction into the full measure of responsible citizenship. On Nov. 1 only eighteen agencies were left on the roster. With two exceptions, where

some legal questions seemed to stand temporarily in the way, these have been changed to superintendences and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

Secret Service.

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. It deliberately inhibited the effectiveness of war against crime. It could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To those practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great looters out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices, and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this further discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer.

The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past, but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

Postal Savings Banks.

I again review my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage earner and person of moderate means. In fourteen states the deposits in savings banks as reported to the comptroller of the currency amount to \$3,500,215,402, or 98.1 per cent of the entire deposits, while in the remaining thirty-two states there are only \$10,308,543, or 1.6 per cent, showing conclusively that there are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. While there are only 1,453 savings banks reporting to the comptroller, there are more than 61,000 postoffices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

Parcel Post.

In my last annual message I recommended the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent. An amendment was proposed in the senate at the last session at the suggestion of the postmaster general providing that for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a special local parcel post system on the rural routes throughout the United States the postmaster general be authorized and directed to experiment and report to the congress the result of such experiment by establishing a special local parcel post system on rural delivery routes in not to exceed four counties in the United States for packages of fourth class matter originating on a rural route or at the distributing post-office for delivery by rural carriers. It would seem only proper that such an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition, especially as the postmaster general estimates that the revenue derived from the operation of such a

system on all the rural routes would amount to many million dollars.

Education.

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but the nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

The national bureau of education was established more than forty years ago. Its purpose is to collect and diffuse such information "as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." This purpose in no way conflicts with the educational work of the states, but may be made of great advantage to the states by giving them the fullest, most accurate and hence the most helpful information and suggestion regarding the best educational systems. The nation, through its broader field of activities, its wider opportunity for obtaining information from all the states and from foreign countries, is able to do that which not even the richest states can do and with the distinct additional advantage that the information thus obtained is used for the immediate benefit of all our people.

With the limited means hitherto provided the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1909 are but \$57,500, an amount less than they were ten years ago, and some of the important items in these appropriations are less than they were thirty years ago. It is an inexcusable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible properly to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriations.

I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting favorable consideration and action by the congress upon this subject.

Census.

I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law for the reasons given by the director. I commend to the congress the careful consideration of the admirable report of the director of the census, and I trust that his recommendations will be adopted and immediate action thereon taken.

Redistribution of Bureaus.

It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. Through the practical extermination in San Francisco of disease bearing rodents our country has thus far escaped the bubonic plague. This is but one of the many achievements of American health officers, and it shows what can be accomplished with a better organization than at present exists.

Public Health.

The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. There are numerous diseases which are now known to be preventable which are nevertheless not prevented. The recent international congress on tuberculosis has made us painfully aware of the inadequacy of American public health legislation. This nation cannot afford to lag behind in the world-wide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind, nor ought we longer to ignore the reproach that this government takes more pains to protect the lives of hogs and of cattle than of human beings. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments. I therefore urgently recommend the passage of a bill which shall authorize a redistribution of the bureaus which shall best accomplish this end.

Government Printing Office.

I recommend that legislation be enacted placing under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor the government printing office. At present this office is under the combined control, supervision and administrative direction of the president and of the joint committee on printing of the two houses of the congress. The advantage of having the 4,000 employees in this office and the expenditure of the \$5,761,377.37 appropriated therefor supervised by an executive department is obvious instead of the present combined supervision.

Soldiers' Homes.

All soldiers' homes should be placed under the complete jurisdiction and control of the war department.

Independent Bureaus and Commissions.

Economy and sound business policy

require that all existing independent bureaus and commissions should be placed under the jurisdiction of appropriate executive departments. It is unwise from every standpoint and results only in mischief to have any executive work done save by the purely executive bodies under the control of the president, and each such executive body should be under the immediate supervision of a cabinet minister.

Statehood.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

Interstate Fisheries.

I call the attention of the congress to the importance of the problem of the fisheries in the interstate waters. On the great lakes we are now under the very, very treaty of April 11 of this year, endeavoring to come to an international agreement for the preservation of these waters which the fisheries of these waters use the fisheries otherwise has achieved. Lake Erie, for example, has the richest fresh water fisheries in the world, but it is now controlled by the statutes of two nations, four states and one province, and in this province by different ordinances in different counties. All these political divisions work at cross purposes, and in no case can they achieve protection to the fisheries on the one hand and justice to the localities and individuals on the other. The case is similar in Puget sound.

But the problem is quite as pressing in the interstate waters of the United States. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia river are now but a fraction of what they were twenty-five years ago and what they would be now if the United States government had taken complete charge of them by intervening between Oregon and Washington. During these twenty-five years the fishermen of each state have naturally tried to take all they could get, and the two legislatures have never been able to agree on joint action of any kind adequate in degree for the promotion of the fisheries. At the moment the fishing on the Oregon side is practically closed, while there is no limit on the Washington side of any kind, and no one can tell what the courts will decide as to the very statutes under which this action and nonaction result. Meanwhile very few salmon reach the spawning grounds, and probably four years hence the fisheries will amount to nothing, and this comes from a struggle between the associated or gill net fishermen on the one hand and the owners of the fishing wheels on the river. The fisheries of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Potomac are also in a bad way. For this there is no remedy except for the United States to compel and legislate for the interstate fisheries as part of the business of interstate commerce. In this case the machinery for scientific investigation and for control already exists in the United States bureau of fisheries. In this as in similar problems the obvious and simple rule should be followed of having those matters which no particular state can manage taken in hand by the United States, problems which in the case of conflicting state legislatures are absolutely unsolvable, are easy enough for the congress to control.

Fisheries and Fur Seals.

The federal statute regulating interstate traffic in game should be extended to include fish. New federal fish hatcheries should be established. The administration of the Alaskan fur seal service should be vested in the bureau of fisheries.

Foreign Affairs.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proved our faith by our deeds. We have behaved and are behaving toward other nations as in private life an honorable man would behave toward his fellows.

Latin American Republics.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years, and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States. It offers today probably larger opportunities for the legitimate expansion of our commerce than any other group of countries. These countries will want our products in greatly increased quantities, and we shall correspondingly need theirs. The international bureau of the American republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes toward them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

Panama Canal.

The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation, and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men on the isthmus, from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

Ocean Mail Lines.

I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that sat-

isfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama canal. Even under favorable conditions several years must elapse before such lines can be put into operation. Accordingly I urge that the congress act promptly where foresight already shows that action sooner or later will be inevitable.

Hawaii.

I call particular attention to the territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent. In recent years industrial conditions upon the islands have radically changed. The importation of cool labor has practically ceased, and there is now developing such a diversity in agricultural products as to make possible a change in the land conditions of the territory so that an opportunity may be given to the small handworker similar to that on the mainland. To add these changes the national government must provide the necessary harbor improvements on each island so that the agricultural products can be carried to the markets of the world. The coastwise shipping laws should be amended to meet the special needs of the islands, and the alien contract labor law should be so modified in its application to Hawaii as to enable American and European labor to be brought thither.

We have begun to improve Pearl Harbor for a naval base and to provide the necessary military fortifications for the protection of the islands, but I cannot too strongly emphasize the need of appropriations for these purposes of such an amount as will within the shortest possible time make those islands practically impregnable. It is useless to develop the industrial conditions of the islands and establish there bases of supply for our naval and merchant fleets unless we insure, as far as human ingenuity can, their safety from foreign seizure.

One thing to be remembered with all our fortifications is that it is almost useless to make them impregnable from the sea if they are left open to land attack. This is true even of our own coast, but it is doubly true of our insular possessions. In Hawaii, for instance, it is worse than useless to establish a naval station unless we establish it behind fortifications so strong that no landing force can take them save by regular and long continued siege operations.

The Philippines.

Real progress toward self government is being made in the Philippine Islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers, but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers, and indeed, always accepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. Hitherto this Philippine legislature has acted with moderation and self restraint and has seemed in practical fashion to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Philippine people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Philippines become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them, and well also for those Americans who during the past decade have done so much damage to the Philippines by agitation for an immediate independence for which they were totally unfit, to remember that self government depends and must depend upon the Philippines themselves. All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self government. If we had followed the advice of the foolish doctrinaires who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Philippine people adrift we should have struck the plainest possible duty and have inflicted a lasting wrong upon the Philippine people. We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Philippines constitutional government, a government based upon justice, and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement.

At the present time, as during the past ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this government must be supplied by us and not by them. We must be wise and generous. We must help the Philippines to master the difficult art of self control, which is simply another name for self government. But we cannot give them self government save in the sense of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves. Under the present system of just laws and sympathetic administration we have every reason to believe that they are gradually acquiring the character which lies at the basis of self government and for which, if it be lacking, no system of laws, no paper constitution, will in any wise serve as a substitute. Our people in the Philippines have achieved what may legitimately be called a marvelous success in giving to them a government which marks on the part of those in authority both the necessary understanding of the people and the necessary purpose to serve them disinterestedly and in good faith. I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self mastery.

Porto Rico.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Cuba.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time. The Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thrived and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and one desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be secure. We will gladly help them to this end, but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

Japanese Exposition.

The Japanese government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to insure ample time in which to prepare to make the exposition all that it should be made. The American commissioners have visited Japan, and the postponement will merely give ample opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition. Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the emperor of Japan. The extraordinary loan to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This exposition will fitly commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because each of us fronts on the Pacific and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the states of South America the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government cannot too strongly express its appreciation of the abundant and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

The Army.

As regards the army, I call attention to the fact that, while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need from the standpoint of the service and the nation of refusing to promote respectable elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority. At least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment. Yet this is the course advocated as regards the army and regulated by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general unfitness to command for any cause in order to secure a far more right enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for mental, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better—that is, for selection in promotion and for elimination for age. Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired. For instance, if a man should not attain field rank by the time he is forty-five he should of course be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected at present, and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection, the selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, with a percentage of their pay depending upon length of service. The bill, although not accomplishing all

that should be done, is a long step in the right direction, and I earnestly recommend its passage or that of a more completely effective measure.

The cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. This is an arm in which it is peculiarly necessary that the field officers should not be old. The cavalry is much more difficult to form than infantry, and it should be kept up to the maximum both in efficiency and in strength. It cannot be made in a hurry. At present both infantry and artillery are too few in number for our needs. Especial attention should be paid to development of the machine gun. A general service corps should be established. As things are now the average soldier has far too much labor of a nonmilitary character to perform.

National Guard.

Now that the organized militia, the national guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous services of many well trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as instructors of the national guard. But the detailing of officers for training at the service schools and for duty with the national guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the congress.

A bill is now pending before the congress creating a number of extra officers in the army, which, if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of national guard and assigned to that duty. In case of war it will be of the utmost importance to have a large number of trained officers to use for turning raw levies into good troops.

There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind the regular army and national guard when war has come. Congressional assistance should be given those who are endeavoring to promote rifle practice, so that our men, in the service or out of them, may know how to use the rifle. While teams representing the United States won the rifle and revolver championships of the world against all comers in England this year, it is unfortunately true that the great body of our citizens shoot less and less as time goes on.

To meet this we should encourage rifle practice among schoolboys and indeed among all classes, as well as in the military services, by every means in our power. Thus, and not otherwise, may we be able to assist in preserving the peace of the world. Fit to hold our own against the strong nations of the earth, our voice for peace will carry to the ends of the earth. Unprepared and therefore unfit, we must sit dumb and helpless to defend ourselves, protect others or preserve peace. The first step in the direction of preparation to avert war if it should come—is to teach our men to shoot.

The Navy.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers and, above all, of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single caliber, all big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities—that is, speed and turning circle—and as near as possible these tactical qualities should be the same as in the four vessels before named now being built.

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. Such military efficiency can only be guaranteed in time of war if there is the most thorough previous preparation in time of peace—a preparation, I may add, which will in all probability prevent any need of war. The secretary must be supreme, and he should have as his official advisers a body of line officers who should themselves have the power to pass upon and co-ordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus. A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion or by both processes, should be introduced. It is out of the question, if the present principle of promotion by mere seniority is kept, to expect to get the best results from the higher officers. Our men come too old and stay far too short a time in the high command positions. Two hospital ships should be provided. The actual experience of the hospital ship with the fleet in the Pacific has shown the irreparable work which such a ship does and has also proved that it is well to have it kept under the command of a medical officer. As was to be expected, all of the anticipations of trouble from such a command have proved completely useless. It is absurd to put a hospital ship under a line officer as it would be to put a hospital on shore under such a command. This ought to have been realized before, and there is no excuse for failure to realize it now. Nothing better for the navy from here, for it's the gas bill."

every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification both in view of the excellent condition of the fleet as shown by this cruise and in view of the improvement the cruise has worked in this already high condition. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole, but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks, as to which I have already spoken, and in regard to those who have just entered the service, because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis.

It is absurd not to graduate the midshipmen as ensigns. To keep them for two years in such an anomalous position as at present the law requires is detrimental to them and to the service. In the academy itself every first class man should be required in turn to serve as petty officer and other. His ability to discharge his duties as such should be a prerequisite to his going into the line, and his success in commanding should largely determine his standing at graduation. The board of visitors should be appointed in January, and each member should be required to give at least six days' service, only from one to three days to be performed during June week, which is the least desirable time for the board to be at Annapolis so far as benefiting the navy by their observations is concerned.

TIEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1908.

A GRIM CEREMONY.

An Emperor's Death Hastened by Rehearsing His Own Funeral.

Emperor Charles V. of Spain brought about his death by rehearsing his own funeral. For the last two years of his life, after resigning the scepter of Spain and the Netherlands to his son Philip in 1556, Charles retired to the monastery of Yuste, in Estremadura, and there lived a cloister life in close intercourse with the monks, devoting much time to religious exercises. During this period, prompted, it may be, by the example of Cardinal de la Mare, who for several years before his death, in 1528, had annually rehearsed his own obsequies, the emperor, in the summer of 1558, formed the resolution to celebrate his own funeral before he died.

Accordingly, on Aug. 30 of that year, the grim farce was carried out with the most elaborate ceremonial. The imperial domestics marched with black tapes in their hands, and the emperor, clad in sable weeds, himself followed, wearing his shroud. While the solemn mass for the dead was sung before the high altar in the cathedral Charles gave up his taper to the priest, typifying thereby his resignation of life, and was solemnly laid his coffin. The ceremony closed with sprinkling holy water on his body; then, all the attendants retiring, the doors were shut, and Charles rose from his narrow bed and withdrew to his private apartment.

The dumping of the graveclothes induced a chill, which, aided no doubt by the mental depression caused by the gruesome ceremony, induced a fever which ended in his death three weeks later, on the 21st of September, 1558.

It Was a Dream.

When a certain divine was a younger man and chaplain at the University of Pennsylvania, like other ministers who filled that position, he was much troubled over the apparent lack of attention from the students during the morning exercises in the chapel. The exercises hardly ever continued for more than fifteen minutes. Some of the students were in the habit of taking their books into the chapel and studying there during the services to make up for their tardiness of the night before in not preparing their lessons. The young chaplain was desirous of breaking up the habit, so one morning preceding his customary five minutes' address he spoke as follows: "Young gentlemen, last night I dreamed you were here in the chapel addressing me. And as I spoke I saw every eye fixed upon me, every man attentive, while in all the chapel there was not a book opened, and then I knew it was a dream."

Keeping It Secret.

Village Postmistress—And what are these dashes? Hodge—Oh, he'll understand them right enough. Postmistress—Yes, but we can't send them by telegraph. Hodge—Well, they're private of the files. He'll understand. Postmistress—Yes, but you must put it in words or figures, else we can't send it. Hodge—Must I? Well, I'll whisper it to 'e, then.—Hodge.

Some Satisfaction In That.

Mrs. Howells—You say that if a husband wants to get into the house he'll get in in spite of everything you can do to keep him out. Then what is the use of your talking so much about it? Hodge—Well, I want to be sure I can keep him out, because I don't like him.—Chicago Tribune.

More Darkness.

"I'm all in the dark about how these bills are to be paid," said Mr. Harding to his wife. "Well, Henry," said she as she pulled down a colored one and laid it on the table, "you will be if you don't pay that Nothing better for the navy from here, for it's the gas bill."

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.			WESTERN DIV.		
To Boston.	From Boston.	Arr.	To Boston.	From Boston.	Arr.
6:57	7:41	7:58	6:57	7:41	7:58
7:01	7:45	8:02	7:01	7:45	8:02
7:05	7:49	8:06	7:05	7:49	8:06
7:09	7:53	8:10	7:09	7:53	8:10
7:13	7:57	8:14	7:13	7:57	8:14
7:17	8:01	8:18	7:17	8:01	8:18
7:21	8:05	8:22	7:21	8:05	8:22
7:25	8:09	8:26	7:25	8:09	8:26
7:29	8:13	8:30	7:29	8:13	8:30
7:33	8:17	8:34	7:33	8:17	8:34
7:37	8:21	8:38	7:37	8:21	8:38
7:41	8:25	8:42	7:41	8:25	8:42
7:45	8:29	8:46	7:45	8:29	8:46
7:49	8:33	8:50	7:49	8:33	8:50
7:53	8:37	8:54	7:53	8:37	8:54
7:57	8:41	8:58	7:57	8:41	8:58
8:01	8:45	9:02	8:01	8:45	9:02
8:05	8:49	9:06	8:05	8:49	9:06
8:09	8:53	9:10	8:09	8:53	9:10
8:13	8:57	9:14	8:13	8:57	9:14
8:17	9:01	9:18	8:17	9:01	9:18
8:21	9:05	9:22	8:21	9:05	9:22
8:25	9:09	9:26	8:25	9:09	9:26
8:29	9:13	9:30	8:29	9:13	9:30
8:33	9:17	9:34	8:33	9:17	9:34
8:37	9:21	9:38	8:37	9:21	9:38
8:41	9:25	9:42	8:41	9:25	9:42
8:45	9:29	9:46	8:45	9:29	9:46
8:49	9:33	9:50	8:49	9:33	9:50
8:53	9:37	9:54	8:53	9:37	9:54
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9:13	9:57	10:14	9:13	9:57	10:14
9:17	10:01	10:18	9:17	10:01	10:18
9:21	10:05	10:22	9:21	10:05	10:22
9:25	10:09	10:26	9:25	10:09	10:26
9:29	10:13	10:30	9:29	10:13	10:30
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9:41	10:25	10:42	9:41	10:25	10:42
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18:25	19:09	19:26	18:25	19:09	19:26
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18:41	19:25	19:42	18:41	19:25	19:42
18:45	19:29	19:46	18:45	19:29	19:46
18:49	19:33	19:50	18:49	19:33	19:50
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18:57	19:41	19:58	18:57	19:41	19:58
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19:05	19:49	20:06	19:05	19:49	20:06
19:09	19:53	20:10	19:09	19:53	20:10
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19:21	20:05	20:22	19:		

NIGHT EDITION

A STRANGE CASE

Mother Dying in East Boston, Daughter Dying in Lowell

With her sister, Mrs. Catherine Hayes, lying at the point of death in her house, Mrs. Thomas Kinsella of 14 Haynes street, East Boston, yesterday received a telegram announcing that Mrs. Hayes' daughter, Mrs. Annie Mullen of this city, is seriously ill and not expected to live.

The telegram said Mrs. Mullen wanted to see her mother and that if Mrs. Hayes or Mrs. Kinsella wished to see her alive they should hasten to Lowell.

Fearing the effect of such sad news on Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Kinsella dared not show the telegram to her or tell her its contents. She could not leave East Boston to come to Lowell as she is alone in caring for Mrs. Hayes.

Mrs. Kinsella said last night she had no doubt that for similar reasons the daughter was kept in ignorance of her mother's condition.

AMERICAN TROOPS

Will Not be Out of Cuba Until Next April

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A change has taken place in the plans of the administration in connection with the withdrawal of American troops from Cuba.

Instead of the movement terminating January 28, when the new president is to be inaugurated as heretofore announced by Secretary Wright, the withdrawal will be more gradual and according to the present program will run into April. The change was announced after the cabinet meeting today. American troops will be available for service in the island during the transition from the provisional to the regular government and for a reasonable time subsequent thereto so that if disorders arise they will be on hand for duty. This change, it is said, is entirely agreeable to the Cuban authorities who are coming into office. The first of the troops will sail from the island January 1.

\$1,500,000 IS MISSING

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—It was learned today that since the Fidelity Funding Co. went into the hands of a receiver with many creditors among Catholic institutions of various states to whom it owes \$3,500,000 to \$4,500,000, P. J. Kieran, the president, has been trying to induce William Nelson Cromwell of this city to straighten out the affairs of the company. It was stated that Mr. Kieran has asked many of the

FUNERALS

SALMON—The funeral of the late Miss Josephine M. Salmon, an old and highly esteemed resident of ward seven, took place this afternoon from her late home, 155 School street, and was largely attended. The deceased was a kindly, charitable character and was well beloved by all who knew her. She is survived by two brothers, Edward of the Lowell hosier, and George E. Salmon. She was for many years a faithful and devoted member of the First Universalist church, and the funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. E. Fisher of that church, who paid a tender tribute to the beautiful character and exemplary life of the deceased. The casket was surrounded with floral tributes from loving friends. The burial was private. The members of the Homeopathic club, of which the deceased was a popular member, attended the funeral services in a body.

The floral offerings were as follows: Wreath on base, the office and overseers of the Lowell hosier; cross and roses, employees of washing room of the Lowell hosier; wreath of gladioli leaves with carnations and chrysanthemums and spray of carnations, the Home Study club; wreath of white or-

THE FIGHT IS ON

Every moment of your life, when you are at home or abroad, awake or asleep—

Between the poison germs that are in air, food and water, —everywhere in fact,— and the billions of your invisible friends, the little soldier-corpuscles in your blood.

If these little soldiers are kept strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, you need have no fear of disease. Begin using it at once if you are at all under the weather, or have troubles of the blood, stomach, liver and kidneys. Get it of your druggist.

A STARTLING CHARGE

That Roosevelt Paid \$40,000,000 For \$12,000,000 Canal

Claim That President Had a Hand in Consummating the Panama Revolution — Senor Duque Says That Generals Were Bought Up — New York World Says President Misstated Facts in His Attack on Editor Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The New York World, to which Delvan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, referred to his reply to President Roosevelt's attack on him as the author of the article on the Panama canal which appeared in his paper and called forth the president's letter, says today:

"In view of President Roosevelt's deliberate misstatements of fact in his scandalous personal attack upon Mr. Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, the World calls upon congress to make immediately a full and impartial investigation of the entire Panama canal scandal."

"The investigation of 1905 by the senate committee of the inter-oceanic canals was blocked by the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer the most pertinent questions of Senator Morgan of Alabama. Since then nothing has been done because after Senator Morgan's death there was no

CITY ELECTION ON

Silent Vote is Being Cast in all Precincts

No Excitement Anywhere But Both Sides Still Predict Victory for Their Respective Candidates—Stronger Sentiment is Noted in Casey's Favor

After such a strenuous campaign election day dawned as fair as one of those rare days of June and a more perfect election day could not be furnished.

It was the sort of a day when everybody goes to the polls and this fact began to assert itself at an early hour when the different precincts, particularly the republican precincts of the city, began to show a vote way ahead of the state election, despite the fact that this was a presidential year, during the morning hours.

There was the usual activity at city hall before sunrise, for all the precinct officers and policemen detailed to the

different polling places were on hand at five o'clock and were conveyed in job wagons to their respective destinations. Voting started with a rush all over the city at 6 o'clock. The fact that today is a holy day in the Catholic churchmen arose earlier than usual in order to attend early mass had considerably to do with the early vote. In precinct three of ward seven, where the record has been held for early voting and early returns for years, nearly 200 votes were cast in the first hour and a half, and at 9:30 o'clock the ballot box in the Pawtucketville precinct registered 300 votes or nearly half of the entire voting population of the precinct, 640.

While this is Mr. Brown's own precinct he had not voted up to 10 o'clock while in precinct one of ward four, Mr. Casey cast his vote at 8:30 and then started off on a tour of the various polling places. The democratic wards, two, four and five showed a normal vote or an increase, and in no case were they falling behind. In these precincts the officers felt confident that the full strength of the vote would be registered during the day.

The Silent Vote.

When one considers the lively scenes that have characterized the campaign from start to finish the election scenes were astonishingly quiet which indicated to many old heads that the people had regained their senses and that the sober judgment of the people would prevail. While the Brown supporters continued to shout Brown and offer 10 to 7 on their candidate as the morning hours wore along the republicans began to talk of a big silent vote that was being cast, and they considered this silent vote an ill-omen for Brown.

Republicans also seemed to look upon a large vote as a favorable sign for the democratic candidate while the anti-Casey democrats who are fewer than they were two years ago, think that the big vote would indicate Brown's success.

At noon the great Brown talk and enthusiasm began to lose its fire and while it prevailed the confident tone was missing and all methods that silent vote.

Wards three, six, seven and eight showed a particularly strong morning vote and in some of the precincts half the check list was voted before 11 o'clock. There was but little talk for carriages during the morning as every one seemed to be going to the polls better than being carried there. There was a notable absence of republican carriages and rallies at the different booths, though of course the republicans

was entirely uncovered. It looked as if the republican city committee had an absence of funds for this purpose.

Oldest Voter in Lowell

One of the early voters in precinct 1 of ward seven was Jonathan Johnson, 90 years of age, and probably the oldest man in Lowell to walk to the polls today. Mr. Johnson asked for assistance for the first time in his life as his sight is failing him and he couldn't read the names on the ballot in the dimly lighted booth. Mr. Johnson was prominent in politics years ago and was in the state senate in the early 70's.

Precinct 1 of ward eight showed 300 votes out of a total registration of 390 before 11 o'clock. During the morning hours the entrance to this booth was guarded by Rev. Mr. Craig and Mr. Albert W. David, formerly chairman of the republican city committee, who continually told each other that it was an easy thing for Brown. Precinct two of ward eight had 309 votes out of 613, cast at 11 o'clock. The general sentiment was that the vote today will exceed that cast in the recent state election by a substantial margin.

At every precinct the report was "no excitement" for both parties had finally settled down to serious business.

During the noon hour the vote came out strongly in the democratic wards and from that time on sentiment appeared to change and whereas Brown money at odds had gone begging last night, in the early afternoon the Casey men were betting even and there was no further talk of odds. Numerous small bets were made during the afternoon at even money.

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EXTRA

DUTCH WARSHIPS

The Venezuelan Government Determined to Fire Upon Them

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 4, via Willemstad, Dec. 8.—Two recent events, the departure of President Castro for Europe and the naval demonstration this week along the Venezuelan coast by three Dutch warships have conspired to bring about in Venezuela a state of affairs that may have serious consequences. The government has resolved to fire at the first Dutch warship that commits an unfriendly act and the beginning of what may develop into a strong movement against President Castro has been noticed.

As soon as the first news of the naval demonstration was received in Caracas the minister of war hurried down to LaGuaira and took command of the government forces there. This was on Wednesday. The minister took with him thirty cartloads of ammunition.

On Thursday Acting President Gomez called a cabinet meeting when a resolution to fire at the first unfriendly act was adopted.

It was learned here today that President Castro recently closed negotiations for the purchase in Germany of three gunboats.

Leaflets are being distributed in Caracas, attacking President Castro and urging Acting President Gomez to a course of treason. Whenever authors of these attacks are found they are promptly carried off to jail.

It is reported here that the revolutionary generals have invaded the Apur district in Colombia. These leaders are Fernandez, Gabaldon and Perez. They are men of minor importance and the movement is belittled in Caracas.

POLICE CIRCLES

No Arrests for Drunkenness Today

"There is nothing doing," was the answer that Lieut. John Freeman gave the representative of The Sun this afternoon when the latter inquired what was going on in police circles. "There has not been one arrest since court this morning," continued the man in charge. It might be said that this is the first city election day for several years that there has been no signs of drunkenness.

DEATHS

McNAMARA—Catherine McNamara, aged 67 years, died this morning at her home, 159 Broadway. The deceased was an old resident of St. Patrick's parish and is survived by her husband, Jeremiah, two sons, Jeremiah and John T. McNamara, and one brother, John Kelly.

LYONS—John Lyons, a well-known resident of St. Patrick's parish, died suddenly, this noon, at his home, 131 Crawford street. He is survived by two sons, Patrick of this city, and John J. Lyons, the latter formerly of the Academy of Music, formerly of the Glens Falls, N. Y. He also leaves one brother, James Lyons, and one sister, Mrs. John McCarthy.

STOCK MARKET

Today's Quotations on Active Stocks

The following are the closing quotations of today's stock market for active stocks: Furnished by F. W. Mills, Hildreth Bldg.

NEW YORK STOCKS	
Atchafson	98 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	21 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	43 3/4
Am. Car Foundry	46 3/4
Amalgamated	53 1/2
Am. Sugar	12 3/4
Am. Smelt. and Ref. Co.	12 3/4
Am. Locomotive	12 3/4
Anacostia	49 3/4
Am. Ice Co.	25 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio	108 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	33 3/4
Chicago & St. Western	113
Colorado Fuel and Iron	49 3/4
Distillers' Securities	33 3/4
Erle 1st	39 3/4
Gr. Northern	143 3/4
Louisville & Nashville	123
*Canadian Pac.	177
Hillman Central	147 1/2
Int. Steam Pump	31 3/4
Mexican Central	35 3/4
Mission, Kansas & T.	17 1/2
Missouri, Kansas & T. pld.	39 3/4
Missouri Pacific	41 3/4
Northern Pacific	66 3/4
New York Central	142 1/2
New York Airbrake	117 3/4
National Lead	92 1/2
Norfolk	82 1/2
Ont. & Western	84
Penn.	48 3/4
Pac. Mail	129 3/4
Pressed Steel Car	38
Reading	140 3/4
Railway Steel Spring	42
Rock Island	24 1/2
Rock Island old	61
Southern Railway	25 1/2
Southern Railway pld.	60 1/2
U. S. Steel pld.	112 1/2
Union Pac.	125 1/2
Utah Copper	18
Southern Pac.	119 1/2
Tenn. Copper	14 1/2
U. S. Steel	14 1/2
U. S. Rubber	22
People's Gas	104 1/2
W. U. T.	68
Westinghouse	91

NEGRO BANDS

TO HAVE NEGRO BANDMASTERS SAYS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt today notified the secretary of war that as soon as it can be done without injustice he desires all negro bands in the army to be supplied with negro bandmasters.

THE GOULD DIVORCE CASE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—An attempt on the part of Frank Gould to have stricken from his wife's complaint in the divorce suit which she has filed against him certain paragraphs relating to gifts of jewelry and other valuables to women, failed today when Justice Gould said that in the formal complaint to be filed later it would be shown that the gifts enumerated were gifts of amusement.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

ANACONDA, Mont., Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt in a resolution adopted by the city council last night, is asked to await Federal Judge Hunt's decision in the smelter case in which are involved the merits for the claim of damages alleged to have been sustained by the town of Anaconda from the smelter plant because of action looking to the enjoining of further operations by that plant.

FOR RENT

Two-story apartment house, built on 100 ft. from Boston and Oakland ave. of electric. Just settled, with the most modern and up-to-date conveniences. Apply to A. L. Kirtledge & Co., 205 Central st.

Holiday Shoppers

LOOK FOR ATTRACTIVE STORES

ELECTRIC LIGHT

MAKES ARTISTIC DISPLAY POSSIBLE.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.

50 Central St.

LATEST SHOT BY BURGLAR

Tragic Death of Prominent St. Louis Man

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Francis D. Hirschberg, a personal friend of Archbishop Glennon, also well known in club and business circles and as a director of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, was shot and killed at his home, 3518 Lindell boulevard, early today. Whether his death was the result of murder or suicide, has not been determined.

Members of the family aver that he was shot by a burglar. Police, however, say that there was no evidence of intruders in the Hirschberg home.

A trail of blood stains on the stairway leading from the reception hall on the first floor, indicate that Hirschberg was shot at the foot of the stairs and then turned and walked back to his bedroom on the second floor. From there he crossed a hallway and passed through his wife's room to the bathroom. He returned and staggered into his wife's room. Mrs. Hirschberg says she awoke just in time to see him sink to the floor unconscious.

Mrs. Hirschberg had her husband carried to his bedroom.

Mr. Hirschberg died soon afterward without making a statement as to how he was shot. As far as the police can learn no member of the household was on the lower floor at the time of the shooting. Mrs. Hirschberg is deaf and

TOOK LADY'S WATCH

Alfred Coutu Fined \$25 in Police Court

Alfred Coutu, who will be 20 years old tomorrow, was arraigned before Judge Hadley in police court this morning on a complaint charging him with the larceny of a gold watch valued at \$30, the property of Miss Nellie H. Jennison, a clerk at the office of the Lowell Gas Light Co. in Shattuck street. Coutu entered a plea of not guilty, but his past record, which has not been the best, figures in the case, and he was fined \$25 to be paid in five days or spend the next four months in jail.

Miss Jennison, the complainant, testified that she is employed at the office of the Lowell Gas Light Co. and that yesterday she had occasion to leave the office. While in Middle street, just outside the gas office, her watch dropped out of her belt and fell to the sidewalk, though she was not aware of the fact that she had dropped her timepiece until several passersby informed her that a young man had picked it up and ran away with it.

She saw two employees of the company chasing a young man and later Coutu was brought back to the office and acknowledged that he had a watch and after she described the watch he turned it over to her.

Thomas Proctor testified to seeing something drop from Miss Jennison's belt and run on the sidewalk, but he was not aware at the time what it was. When he saw Coutu pick the watch up and run away, and he and Henry Spencer, another employe of the

BISHOP DOANE FINED \$10,000

Calls U. S. Worst Country for Race Suicide

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Bishop William C. Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany, presented yesterday to the Federal council here the official report of his committee, in which he asserted that the decline in the birth rate in the United States is greater than in any other country.

"Many cases have been alleged for this decline," he says, "but it is admitted by all power of dispute that it is largely due to the loss of the sense of responsibility to God, resulting in deliberate avoidance of child-bearing."

Another danger is, says the divorce, tearing up the roots and pulling away the foundations of the family and family life. Differ as we may about the ground on which divorce may be allowed, there is a consensus of opinion in all the churches that divorce is a menace to society and threatens ruin to the home."

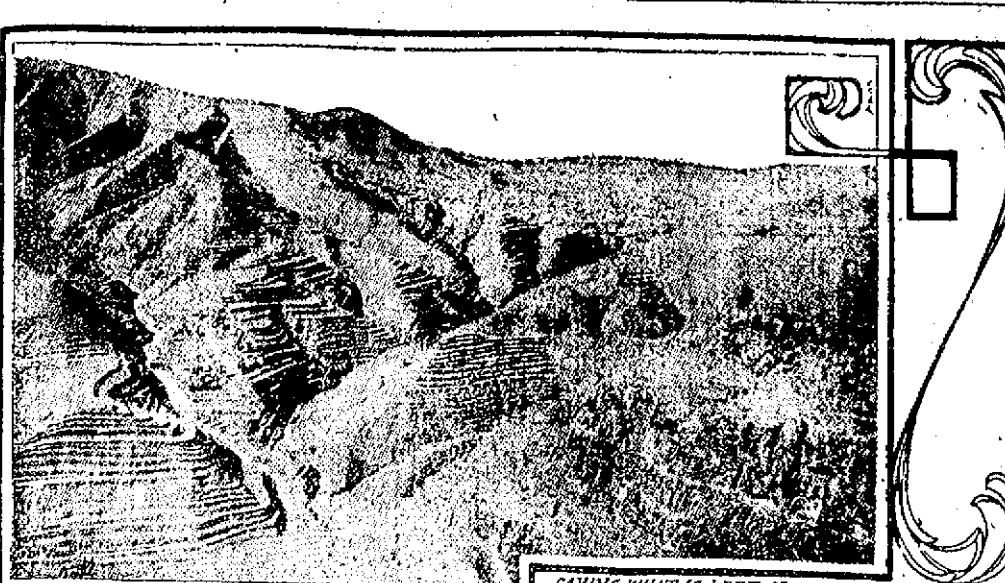
Bishop Doane is chairman of the Federal Council's committee on family life, and has been actively identified with the movement to bring about uniformity of divorce laws in this country.

Because President-elect Taft declared a recent divorce to be "a sin," he is being "early" and "late" for the purpose of a referendum on the subject of divorce in this country.

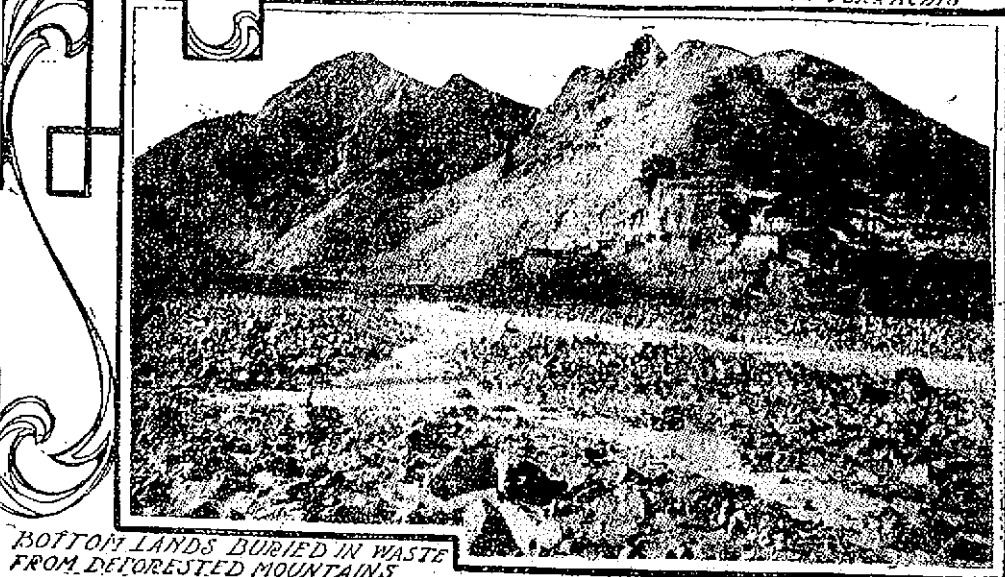
POSTAGE OF 7 CENTS AND PRINTED AT COR. FAY AND CORNHILL STS., LOWELL, MASS. Inquire on Day and Night, 423 Central st.

WANTED to work in a variety of jobs. Inquire 423 Central st.

WANTED to work in a variety of jobs. Inquire 423 Central st.



SAVING WHAT IS LEFT OF SOIL WHEN FORESTS ARE GONE. ARTIFICIAL TERRACING



BOTTOM LANDS BURIED IN WASTE FROM DEFORESTED MOUNTAINS

PICTURES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt in his message to congress again calls attention to the vital importance of protecting the forests. His message is accompanied by a series of interesting photographs showing what dire results follow when the mountains are stripped of trees. These photographs were taken in northern China

PANIC AVERTED BY THE COOLNESS OF A PRIEST

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Retaining his coolness and ability to act quickly, the Rev. Father Farrell, assistant pastor of the Church of the Visitation, on Tremont street, Brooklyn, yesterday averted a possible panic among the 900 pupils in Visitation school during a fire. The priest, in one of the class rooms, happened to see smoke and flame emerge from windows of the Visitation Lyceum, across the street. He knew the building to be flimsy and inflammable, and that it probably was doomed. In a second he had sounded the signal for the fire drill.

In perfect order the children swept down the aisles, and soon emerged from a rear exit, built just for such an emergency, a block from the burning building.

News spread through the neighborhood about the fire, and mothers by the dozen rushed to the scene, frantic with fear for the safety of their little ones. But the priest's action had averted all danger, and the pupils stood every mother's son and daughter of them—marshaled in the street.

Had Father Farrell become excited and not acted promptly, no doubt there would have been tumult in the school. But the priest's action had averted all danger, and the pupils stood every mother's son and daughter of them—marshaled in the street.

TO LARGER FIELD THE GERMANS

Another Pastor Will Leave Lowell

And still another Lowell pastor tenders his resignation. This time it is Rev. Donald M. Matheson, pastor of the Westminster church. At a meeting of the Congregational society held last evening Mr. Matheson's resignation was accepted. He will preach his farewell sermon here next Sunday. Mr. Matheson has accepted a call to Hornell, N. Y. He goes to a modernly equipped church that has a membership of more than 500.

The letter of resignation reads as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Westminster United Presbyterian Church, Lowell, Mass.

My Dear Friends: For three weeks I have been considering a call from the Westminster Presbyterian church of Hornell, N. Y. After thoughtful and prayerful consideration of this call, I am fully persuaded in my own mind that I ought to accept it. I shall, therefore, ask the presbytery of Boston at its regular meeting next Tuesday, Dec. 8, to release me from the pastoral duties of this congregation. In which position I desire the commissioners appointed by you to concur.

I take this step with great reluctance. You have been kind and considerate. Indeed, I do not see how you could have been more cordial to me than you have been. The officers and members of this church are, for any man who wants to do what is right, all that could be desired in unanimity. Today there is in this congregation not a dissenting voice. Why, then, am I leaving you? Because where I am going I shall have an opportunity of influencing many more lives than I possibly can have here. This only is the reason of my departure.

Soon again I hope, with God's guidance, you may be supplied. Rest assured that my interest in your welfare shall abide.

You, noble Christian men and women of this church, with whom I had the pleasure to associate, I shall always hold in high esteem. The constructive influence emanating from your lives and entering mine I shall greatly cherish. May I hope that apart from my preaching, my life in some measure has influenced your life for good.

Sincerely yours,

Donald M. Matheson.

Pastor of the Westminster Church, Lowell, Mass., December 6, 1908.

PAT CROWE HAS DECIDED TO BECOME AN EVANGELIST

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Pat Crowe, once charged with kidnapping "Eddie" Connelley, and one of the most picturesque characters with whom the police of the country have had to deal with in the last 15 years, has forsaken the old life and accepted Christianity. As soon as he can complete his plans he will go forth as an evangelist, preaching the gospel in an effort to lead young men from the wild path that he has traveled.

There will be three sessions of the conference tomorrow, forenoon afternoon and evening.

MRS. LANGTRY HAS DECIDED SHE WILL WRITE A NOVEL

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Little Langtry (Lady de Rothschild) is to give up breeding horses and is to sell her stud, including Merano.

Mrs. Langtry does not intend to abandon racing. She announces that she is writing a novel because she must have something to occupy her busy brain. She adds that the story is a sort of ocean romance, based on a story she wrote some time ago, but did not publish.

Her horse Merano, by Grand Flaneur, of Seawood, is the soundest, handiest and most genuine stayer known in the English turf for many a year, and he was retired at the very height of his fame, after beating the best of the French, the Irish and the American. He is now in the hands of the Assot. He is now in the hands of the Assot. He is now in the hands of the Assot.

BOUGHT 600 ACRES

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Dr. George Field, chairman of the Massachusetts fish and game commission announced today that six hundred acres of land had been purchased on the island of Martha's Vineyard which it is proposed to devote to the propagation of the pinnated grouse, or heath hen. This bird was once very common hereabouts but a few years ago it had become almost extinct. Apparently its last stand was made on Martha's Vineyard where in the winter of 1906-07 only seventy birds could be accounted for. This number, however, has been increased by a favorable summer and it is believed now that the colony numbers nearly 150 birds.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

THE PRESIDENT SENT NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president today sent to the Senate a long list of appointments for all branches of the service, practically all of which were appointments made during the recess of congress. They include the nomination of Secretaries Wright and Newbury.

THE MESSAGE

Reading of it Excited Great Interest in Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Interest in both houses of congress centered today in the president's message. Senator Arthur on behalf of the senate committee and Rep. Payne for the house committee, appointed to notify the president that the two bodies were in session, informed their respective houses that they had performed this duty and each reported that the president had responded to their notification with a statement that he would immediately submit a message in writing. Sen. Latta followed closely on the heels of the committee men in both houses.

The reading began a quarter of an hour after the senate had convened, and in the house a few minutes later. The galleries of both houses were well filled and amongst the seats of senators and members were occupied by their wives. All of them had printed copies of the message which contained 54 printed pages with an elaborate appendix accompanied by numerous illustrations, showing the results of the work of the forestry bureau. Senators and members gave comparatively little attention to the reading of the message at the desk, but most of them immediately busied themselves with the printed copies before them. In these copies much interest was manifested. (The text of the message will be found on pages 7, 8 and 9.)

SERIOUS CHARGE

Continued

successor to carry on his great work of revealing the truth about Panama corruption.

"The Indianapolis News says in the editorial for which the president assails Mr. Smith:

"It has been charged that the United States bought from United States citizens for \$40,000,000 property that cost those citizens only \$12,000,000. There is no doubt that the government only paid \$12,000,000 for the property. Who got the money?

"President Roosevelt's reply for this most proper question is for the most part a string of abuse and defamatory epithets. But he also makes the following statements as truthful information to the American people:

Government Paid \$40,000,000

"The United States did not pay a cent of the \$40,000,000 to any American citizen. The government paid this \$40,000,000 direct to the French government, getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the same.

"The United States government has not the slightest knowledge as to the particular individuals among whom the French government distributed the \$40,000,000. So far as the United States was no syndicate; there certainly was no syndicate in the United States that to my knowledge had any dealings with the government directly or indirectly.

"To the best of the world's knowledge and belief each of these statements made by Mr. Roosevelt, and quoted above, is untrue and Mr. Roosevelt must have known they were untrue when he made them.

THE PANAMA LOOT

"As to the detailed distribution of the Panama loot only one man knows all. And that man is William Nelson Cromwell. The man who was most in Mr. Cromwell's confidence and Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, and Elihu Root, former secretary of war and now secretary of state. It was they who aided Mr. Cromwell in consummating the Panama revolution, arranged the terms of the purchase of the Panama canal, made the agreement to pay \$10,000,000 for the canal property and an additional \$10,000,000 for a manufactured Panama republic, every penny of both of which sums was paid by check on the United States treasury to J. P. Morgan & Co.—not to the French government."

Mr. Roosevelt says, but to J. P. Morgan & Co.

"The natural query of the Indianapolis News as to who who got the money was based on the World's historical summary of Mr. Cromwell's connection with the Panama canal. The inquiry was originally the World's and the acceptance of the Panama canal by congress can have all the documents in the case as Mr. Roosevelt says, let congress make a complete investigation of the Panama canal affair and in particular of William Nelson Cromwell's relation with the French company, with Panama and with the government of the United States. Let congress officially answer this question: 'Who got the money?'

"The other French company organized by Ferdinand De Lesseps in 1879 failed in 1889. Years before Mr. Cromwell's relations with President Roosevelt began. As Mr. Cromwell testified before the senate committee, he never had any connection with the so-called De Lesseps company. Neither did the United States government conduct negotiations with the old French Panama canal company."

What Mr. Cromwell did represent was the new Panama canal, the American Panama company and the American \$50,000,000 syndicate which he formed to finance the new companies. After Mr. Cromwell had testified: "I do not recall any contract," Senator Morgan produced a contract reading (Panama canal hearing vol. 1, page 4145):

"Mr. William Nelson Cromwell is exclusively empowered by the formal agreement with the board of directors of the Compagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panama (now Panama Canal Co. of France), to effect with an American syndicate the 'Americanization' of the Panama Canal Co. on the following basis:

"The basis on which Mr. Cromwell was exclusively empowered in this contract was that an American Panama Canal Co. with a capitalization of \$50,000,000 preferred and \$5,000,000 common should be organized to take over the Panama canal concessions and all other property belonging to the new French Panama Canal company which had bought the same from the old De Lesseps company. This company was incorporated in New Jersey with dummy directors. There was also incorporated in New Jersey with dummy directors the Inter-oceanic Canal Co. of Panama.

"Senator Morgan unrolled a copy of the \$50,000,000 syndicate agreement which provided that the subscribers should contract with William Nelson Cromwell to pay in \$5,000,000 in cash and to take their several allotments in

IN THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The senate met promptly at noon today, and after the reading of the journal Senator Doolittle presented the credentials of Senator-elect Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Allison, ending March 4, 1909, and the oath of office was administered by the vice president.

THE PANAMA LOOT

"Mr. Roosevelt says 'the government paid this \$40,000,000 direct to the French government.'"

"Mr. Cromwell testified that the United States paid the money to J. P. Morgan & Co.

"Mr. Roosevelt says 'The French government distributed the sum.'"

"Mr. Cromwell testified as to how he distributed it."

"Mr. Roosevelt talks of 'getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the same.'"

"Mr. Cromwell testified:

"Of the \$40,000,000 thus paid by the United States government, \$25,000,000 was paid to the liquidator of the old Panama company under and in pursuance of an agreement entered into with the liquidator of the new company."

"Of the balance of \$15,000,000 paid to the new Panama canal company \$12,000,000 have already been distributed among its stockholders, and the remainder is now being held, awaiting final distribution and payment."

"What follows is further eloquent testimony taken by the senate committee:

"Senator Taft—There is \$3,000,000?"

"Mr. Cromwell—Three million; yes, sir."

"Senator Taft—Who holds that money?"

"Mr. Cromwell—The New Panama Canal Co. in its treasury."

"And yet Mr. Roosevelt says that 'the United States government has not the slightest knowledge' as to the distribution of the \$40,000,000 and that this was the business of the French government."

"That the United States government was not dealing with the French government as the liquidator appointed by the French government, but with Colombia or with Panama, or with any one else except William Nelson Cromwell and his associates, is made still more plain by the description of Senator J. Gabriel Dugas as to the manner in which Mr. Cromwell got \$10,000,000 additional from the United States treasury. Senator Dugas said:

"Mr. Cromwell made the revolution. He offered to make me president of the new republic and see me through if I would raise a small force of men and receive the succession from Colombia. He made promises that we should be helped of his government—it was accompanied by a liberal use of money. We bought \$3000 to \$1000 per general. The Colombian officers were all paid off and the Colombian general who was sent to stop the revolution was also bought off."

"Then Mr. Cromwell having been elected by the Panama republic as general counsel and he and J. P. Morgan having been appointed a 'fiscal commission' negotiated with President Roosevelt and we should have been paid \$10,000,000 for the fiscal commission."

"Of this money Panama republic is still under the control of the fiscal commission."

"Why did the United States pay \$40,000,000 for a bankrupt syndicate whose control could not be secured by the United States in the open market for less than \$4,000,000?"

"Who bought up the obligations of the old Panama canal company for a few cents on the dollar?"

"\$15,000,000"

"Among whom was divided the \$15,000,000 paid to the New Panama canal company?"

"Whether Douglas Robinson, who is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any of Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cromwell in Panama, exploitation or shared in these profits, is incidental to the main issue of letting in the light."

"Whether they did or did not, whether all of the profits went into Mr. Nelson Cromwell's hands or whatever, his control could not be secured by the United States in the open market for less than \$4,000,000."

"The official record makes it imperative that full publicity come at once through the authority and by the action of congress."

6 O'CLOCK

AN INSANE MAN

Killed His Two Children and
Ran Wild Through Wakefield

WAKEFIELD, Dec. 8.—Becoming suddenly and violently insane today, Hiram L. Badger, a resident of this town killed his two daughters, Florence, aged 15, and Catherine, aged 7, and then ran amuck down the chief thoroughfare of the town shooting at persons he met on the street and firing into the windows of the stores that he passed. Fortunately only one person was injured by Badger during his mad rush down Main street, Fred Wheeler, a grocer's clerk, receiving a painful but not serious bullet wound in the leg. Badger was pursued by a crowd of townspeople who finally captured him and turned him over to the police. He was locked up in the police station where he spent his time in screaming and raging in his cell.

At first it was thought that Badger's wife had been killed but later it developed that the victims of his frenzy were his two daughters. Their faces were unrecognizable, having been beaten terribly with a club. Both girls were in bed when their father attacked them. After pounding their heads in their father cut their throats. As the children had their night clothes on it is believed they were killed early this morning. It was not before 11 o'clock however that Badger appeared in the street for his wild run through the town. Badger's wife was not at home when the children were killed and her whereabouts were unknown either to the neighbors or to the police. From the nature of Badger's ravings at the police station the officers were of the opinion that his sudden madness was due primarily to jealousy and it was related that a few days ago jealousy is alleged to have impelled him to assault a man on an elevated train in Boston.

TAFT TO LEAD RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—At the opening session of the annual meeting of the National Red Cross society today it was announced that President-elect Taft had consented to be candidate for president of the society if the members desired him to hold the office. The morning session was devoted to reading reports from branches from the various states and insular possessions and reports on the sale of Christmas stamps, the proceeds of which are to be used by the society in its fight against tuberculosis. A discussion took place on a revision of the by-laws so as to provide for a vice president and national director as officers; two new classes of members to be known as honorary and institutional members and for the application of certain funds of the society.

FOUND NOT GUILTY

Samuel Gordon Was Charged With
Breaking and Entering

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Samuel Gordon, who was indicted on the charge of breaking and entering the jewelry store of Fleischmann Bros. in Green street on Christmas day, 1907, was acquitted by a jury in the superior court today. He had been on trial for three days and the defense introduced affidavits to the effect that Gordon was in

San Francisco under the care of a physician at the time of the burglary. The store was entered by two men who blew open the safe and escaped with \$4500 in cash and some notes and jewelry. Gordon and another man were later arrested in San Francisco, the second man dying in jail in that city before requisition papers arrived.

COACH DRIVERS
DECIDED TO GO OUT ON STRIKE
IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Liberty Dawn association of Coach Drivers decided yesterday morning after an all night meeting in favor of a strike to enforce a trade agreement with the Livery Stable Keepers' association, the agreement to be included by the members of the Livery Stable Keepers, as well as the horse drivers.

Edwin Gould, chairman of the New York District Council of the United Transfers of America, to which the Liberty Dawn association belongs, would not say when the strike would begin. Another attempt would be made, he said, to see the representatives of the Liberty Stable Keepers' association before the strike went into effect. Like the strike of the chauffeurs who may be employed by the

New York Taxicab company, this strike would be really for the closed shop, though the leaders of the union say that it is one of the smallest of the issues.

In July of this year the Livery Stable Keepers' association passed a resolution to the effect that the open shop would prevail on and after October 15, when the agreement with the Liberty Dawn association ended, but the wages, hours and general conditions of work were to remain unchanged. Each member gave bonds that he would live up to the open shop resolution and a strike was expected on October 15. To the surprise of the members of the employers' association nothing happened.

ADMIRAL COUGHLIN'S BODY

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The body of Rear Admiral Coughlin, U. S. N., retired, who died unexpectedly here, will be conveyed to Washington in a special car which will be attached to the Federal express train. There will be no service in New Rochelle.

THE ATT'Y-GEN'L

Makes Ruling on Compound Whiskey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Compound whiskey to be labeled as such must consist of at least one-third of pure enough whiskey. This is the ruling made yesterday by Attorney-General Bonaparte and promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson as a pure food decision.

Some time ago Secretary Wilson requested the attorney-general to advise him "how much whiskey there must be in a mixture of whiskey and neutral spirits to fairly entitle this mixture to be called a 'compound' or 'compounded' whiskey." The reply of the attorney-general defining the proportion of whiskey in a mixture to entitle it to be labeled as a compound is in part as follows:

"I have very carefully examined the evidence on this subject submitted by your department and after full consideration of such evidence have reached the conclusion that until better informed in the premises from the action of the congress or of the courts this department will not advise a prosecution on the ground of violation of the law in using any of the three labels suggested or any substantial equivalent therefor when the amount of whiskey in the mixture equals or exceeds one-third in volume of the spirituous content; that is to say, in the case you mention one-third of the whiskey and neutral spirits combined.

The labels suggested by the secretary were 'compound', 'compounded' and 'whiskey, a compound of pure grain distillates'.

ENGINEER DEAD

BUT FIREMAN MANAGED TO STOP
ENGINE

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—The Oriental Limited, the crack train on the Great Northern, came into the city limits of Minneapolis late yesterday afternoon with a dead engineer at the throttle.

Past speed warning signs, gates and semaphores the train rushed while passengers began to don their fur coats and wraps, all unconscious of their danger.

Half a mile outside the station the fireman, alarmed at the tremendous speed the train was keeping up, spoke to the engineer. Then he turned and saw the man's face covered with blood. He leaped across the cab, hauled back the throttle, threw on the airbrakes and brought the train to a standstill. George F. Irvin, the engineer, is supposed to have put his head out of the cab about two miles outside the city limits and to have been struck by some obstruction. His skull was fractured. He was 35 years old.

DEVERY SUED

"BIG BILL" ACCUSED OF BEING A
WELCHER

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—"So they call me a welcher, do they?" exclaimed "Big Bill" Devery, ex-chief of police, last night, when asked about a lawsuit in which he is charged with breaking a contract to buy a \$37,750 house. "Well, just go and tell those gents that Bill Devery is a man of his word, but he's no easy mark for anyone. He has been up against too many gamblers to be caught at this hour of the evening."

Henry L. Wolff, who brings the suit, said: "Devery made a contract with me to buy a house, and to bind the agreement paid me a deposit of \$100. He can't get out of it."

Both plaintiff and defendant in the case, which is likely to draw a crowd before Judge Dowling when it comes up for trial today, live in West End avenue, in homes quite near each other—Mr. Devery at No. 574; Mr. Wolff at No. 535. All the trouble arose over a house around the corner, No. 324 West Eighty-eighth street.

FOUND DEAD

COUPLE WERE SUSPECTED OF
MURDER

TRINIDAD, Colo., Dec. 8.—Maggie Garcia, 18 years of age, and Francis Martinez, who was suspected of having murdered four members of the Garcia family last week, were found dead yesterday twenty miles west of the Garcia ranch. Apparently Martinez shot the girl and then committed suicide.

BROKE JAIL

TWO BOYS MANAGED TO GET
FREE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Asbury Park police were the object of many jokes yesterday because of the escape from the city jail of Donald Conover and Frank Jennings, twelve-year-old lads imprisoned to spend twelve hours in meditation over an attempted theft.

The lads climbed between the cell top and ceiling rafters and walked out. Conover, however, broke into jail again. He was threatened with spanking by his mother and returned at top speed and climbed back into the cell, where he was discovered and released by Lieutenant Borden.

BATONYI CASE

NEW ACTION TAKEN BY THE
WIFE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The suit of Mrs. Frances Work Burke-Roche Batonyi against Aurel Batonyi, the Austrian whip, for an absolute divorce was called for trial yesterday before Justice Plutzek in trial term II of the supreme court, but in answer to the call W. M. K. O'Connell, Mrs. Batonyi's counsel, said that he was not ready to proceed because he wished to have the suit consolidated with another action for divorce brought by Mrs. Batonyi since the serving of the complaint in the original action.

A consultation among counsel followed, and it was agreed that the first action for divorce should be discontinued and that the charges contained in it should be embodied in the second action, which contains some new allegations of misconduct.

Morris Cuker and Frank Moss, who appeared for Batonyi, said that they were confident that he would be able to disprove the allegations against him and that it was in order to save time and trouble that they had consented to the new arrangement. Issue must now be joined in the second action, as amended, and it will be some weeks before the new action can get on the trial term calendar.

THE RUSTIN MURDER TRIAL



OMAHA, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Abbie Rice, a handsome young woman, who told a sensational story of how Dr. Frederick Rustin, the Omaha physician, sought to have her kill him, was the principal witness for the state in the case of Charles E. Davis, charged with the murder of Rustin. The woman declared that on at least two occasions Rustin gave her a revolver and tried to persuade her to shoot him. He is believed to have been insane from the use of alcoholic stimulants. Dr. Rustin was shot or shot himself at the door of his residence a short time after the date when the woman says he tried to persuade her to end his life. The case is one of the most remarkable that has come up in criminal jurisprudence in many years.

TILFORD TESTIFIES

Completes His Story in the
Standard Oil Case

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The examination of H. M. Telford, president of the Standard Oil company of California, was taken up today when it was left off yesterday in the hearing of the government suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. The early session today was remarkable for nothing so much as the slowness of the audience which from being too large for the examination room when John D. Rockefeller was testifying and had showed no appreciable change when John D. Archibald, vice president of the Standard Oil Co., followed the president on the stand, steadily began to dwindle away thereafter until today it was next to nothing.

Mr. Telford had taken home with him last night a copy of the contract between the Union Oil company and the Pacific Coast Oil company which contract Mr. Kellogg, the government's

counsel, had insisted provided for a purchase of 110,000 barrels of oil monthly from the Union by the Pacific Coast company. The witness told Mr. Kellogg today that he had examined the copy but could not swear it was correct because he had never seen the original which had been destroyed in the fire of the San Francisco earthquake.

But he pointed out the copy given to him last night provided for the purchase of the given quantity of oil every three months and not every month as Mr. Kellogg had stated the original did. On a re-perusal of the document Mr. Kellogg admitted his mistake.

Asking if competitors of the Standard were not selling a refined oil in California, Mr. Telford replied that refined oil was sold by the Standard Oil Co., a competitor.

This completed Mr. Telford's examination.

THE TAILENDERS

Gained One of Their Lost Laps
in Six Days' Race

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—With twelve teams still in the race the bicyclists who started just after midnight Monday morning on the six days' grind at the Madison square garden were whirling about today well in advance of the last previous record for the distance. At the end of the 22d hour the eight leading teams had covered 692 miles, 5 laps, the three in second position were only one lap behind the leaders and Faber and Lafourcade were bringing up the rear with 537 miles, 5 laps to their credit. Four of the sixteen teams which started in the race have dropped out of the contest.

ADD BIKES
Faber and Lafourcade, the tailenders in the race, gained one of their lost laps in a sprint today. The other riders did not contest for the lap as the Frenchmen are still five miles and two laps behind the leaders.

At two o'clock the eight leading teams had covered 774 miles. The Watkinson-Poot, Wiley-Galvin and Dev-

onovich-Drobnak teams were one lap behind the leaders and the Faber-Lafourcade team had made 765 miles. The last previous record for 25 hours was 174 miles, 3 laps, made by Elkes and McFarland in 1906.

THE MEETING
The monthly meeting of the Juvenile Division of the A. O. H. was held last night at Edgerman hall with Pres. Cornelius Lynch in the chair. Routine business was transacted and the election of officers took place. The following young men were selected for the ensuing year after much deliberation: President, James E. Markham; vice-president, William Riley; recording secretary, George B. Markham; financial secretary, Edward H. Frayley; treasurer, Francis P. Corbett; sergeant-at-arms, James J. Cuff; doorkeeper, Frank O'Dea.

EX-SECRETARY SHAW

Says the Fidelity Funding Co.
Owes Him \$60,000

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Former Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, who is president of the First Mortgage Guarantee & Trust Co. of this city, admitted today that the Fidelity Funding Co. of New York owes him \$60,000. Said Mr. Shaw:

"My loans are fully covered by bonds which are as safe as the bond of any government on earth and margined with additional notes at nearly 100 per cent. I think the same is true with most and very likely all the banks and insurance companies.

"Some of the papers have spoken of the St. Mary's Academy of Benedictine Sisters and the Sisters of Visitation and other Catholic societies and institutions as creditors. Unfortunately these societies are debtors. The banks, insurance companies and private individuals are the creditors.

"An effort was made a year ago to increase the capital to something over two million and some subscriptions were made (I was one of the subscribers) on condition that the full amount should be raised. This ought to have been done as the proposition was all right if properly handled.

"A Monsignor of the Catholic church told me that he had known Mr. Kieran for years an dhad never known a more upright gentleman or a man with higher ideas. In my judgment there is but one thing for the church to do. Just as soon as the several bishops whose dioceses are involved come to realize the situation they will undoubtedly get together, apportion the loss between them and pledge its payment. They then will have no difficulty in getting financial aid.

"If each church and society will pay the legitimate debts they have contracted the actual loss will be comparatively small, possibly \$200,000 or \$300,000, which is a bagatelle compared with the value of a record of two thousand years without a financial scandal or a repudiation.

NURSE WAS SHOT

And Now She Has Entered Suit
for \$20,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Robert Friedenberg, his 12-year-old son Paul and Percy Friedenberg, brother of Robert, are co-defendants in an action brought in the supreme court by Katherine Ship, a trained nurse, to recover \$20,000 damages for injuries.

Miss Ship alleges that on June 18, 1907, while she was attending Mrs. Friedenberg, the boy Paul, who was playing with a loaded revolver, which he had found in a drawer, discharged the weapon, with the result that she was severely wounded and has since been crippled. Miss Ship alleges that the weapon was left lying around loaded, by Percy Friedenberg and Robert, and that they were therefore responsible.

Counsel for the Friedenbergs applied yesterday to Justice MacLean in the supreme court for an order dismissing the action as groundless. It was urged that while no absolutely similar case has ever been passed upon by the higher courts, yet the rules established in the suit of Laidlaw against Russell Sage and other similar cases lay down that only the person actually responsible or the "proximate cause" of the accident can be held liable for damages.

A. F. Clark, representing Miss Ship, insisted that it was the duty of the Friedenbergs to give their trained nurse a safe place to work in and that she should have been warned that there was a loaded revolver in a drawer in the room. To permit a minor the use of a dangerous weapon, Mr. Clark said, constituted negligence in itself and laid the responsibility for any resulting accident at the door of the householders and the relatives of the minor.

Justice MacLean interrupted shakily to remark that when he was 12 years old he was a pretty good pigeon shot and that therefore it could not be said that all minors were unskilful in the use of dangerous weapons. Justice MacLean also asked if Lawyer Clark meant to convey that every man who had pistols in his house was responsible for the acts of persons who took such pistols and caused damage with them.

"I recall that I have a pair of loaded pistols in my bedroom in my country place now," the justice said. He reserved decision.

JUDGE WILFLEY

Resigns as Judge of U. S.
Court in Shanghai

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Lebbeus R. Wilfley of Missouri, who since July, 1905, has been judge of the United States court in Shanghai, China, has resigned, and Rufus H. Thayer, a lawyer of this city, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed him. It was said at the state department that Judge Wilfley's resignation was entirely voluntary, although no reason was given for it. There are rumors in Washington that he resigned as a result of friction with Charles Denby, American consul general at Shanghai.

Judge Wilfley was graduated from the Yale law school in 1892. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law in St. Louis until 1911, when he was appointed attorney general of the Philippine Islands. In 1906, when the United States court in China was created, he was appointed judge.

He began a crusade against the lawless and vicious element of Shanghai, who up to the time of the establishment of the court claimed immunity from punishment by other foreign courts on the ground that they were Americans citizens. He made many enemies among the American citizens in China, some of whom preferred charges against him.

Judge Wilfley was summoned to Washington last winter to reply to the charges. An unsuccessful attempt was made to induce the judiciary committee of the house of representatives to impeach him, but the committee found that such a course was unwarranted. His conduct of affairs in Shanghai was highly commended by Secretary of State Root in a report to the president after he investigated the charges against Judge Wilfley, and the president in approving Secretary Root's report took occasion in a public letter to commend Judge Wilfley highly for his courageous crusade against the evil-doers in Shanghai. Judge Wilfley returned to Shanghai last May. He recently sued a newspaper in China on a charge of libel and judgment was rendered in his favor.

COURT OF APPEALS
ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The court of appeals in a decision handed down today holds that section 97 of the so-called Armstrong insurance laws which limits the amount which may be paid to insurance agents as commission is not retroactive and therefore does not affect contracts which were in force prior to the enactment of the law.

IT'S ELECTION DAY

Some Lively Contests Waged in
20 Bay State Cities

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The voters in twenty-one Massachusetts cities cast their ballots in the annual municipal elections today. Candidates for mayor and for seats in the city government were up for choice in the cities except Newton, where the present mayor remains in office for another year. While the city elections in this state have seldom found a larger number of spirited contests for mayor the chief general interests in the elections of last Tuesday was in the outcome of the license issue. The liquor question has been bitterly debated by both sides in most of the cities and in many cases the pastors of all denominations have openly taken the side of the no-license workers. In several cases the candidates for mayor and city officers conducted their campaigns on platforms for or against the sale of liquor.

Under the provisions of a new city charter the cities of Haverhill and Gloucester today elected commissioners headed by mayors which will govern the municipalities during the coming year. The question of providing public playgrounds was included in the ballots of several cities. Fourteen of the present mayors again sought office today together with two former mayors. In some cities party lines were strangely mixed, candidates who have always avowed the principles of one party running on a platform supported by another. This was true of both sides in the Holyoke election while in Springfield the democratic candidate received the open support of a number of the republican leaders.

There was general interest today in the question of whether the wave of prohibition had reached its crest with the acquisition of three new cities to the no-license column yesterday. Of the cities voting today there were several which had been converted to the no-license side last year for the first time in many years and in these there was much doubt as to whether they would hold fast or revert to the legal sale of intoxicating liquors. Chief

among these cities was Worcester, which in 1908 had a majority of more than 2000 votes in favor of license and last year changed to the other side by nearly one-half that number. Other cities which reversed their vote of last year over that of the previous year were Haverhill, Lynn and Woburn, while Taunton showed a majority of but a single vote for license.

Cool, crisp and clear weather conditions were the rule where elections were held today when the voting started and indications pointed to a continuation of fair weather.

MEDFORD ELECTION

MEDFORD, Dec. 8.—A close contest for mayor brought out a good vote here today, but it was not expected to exceed the normal total. The usual strong majority against license was anticipated.

J. B. CARROLL A CANDIDATE

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—Beautiful clear, crisp winter weather and two hotly fought contests, one on the mayoralty and the other on the license question today brought out an early morning vote in the municipal elections in this city that indicated that hence the polls closed the biggest vote in the history of the city would have been cast.

The chief interest centered in the mayoralty contest in which Mayor Sanderson, republican candidate for re-election, was opposed by James B. Carroll, democrat.

THREE CORNERED FIGHT

CHICOPEE, Dec. 8.—A three cornered mayoralty fight and an attempt on the part of the temperance workers to turn the city from the license into the no-license column brought out a large early morning vote at the municipal elections here today. The three mayoralty candidates are S. E. Fletcher, republican; W. J. Fuller, democrat, and Frank Rivers, independent republican.

A GREAT BATTLE

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 8.—With excellent weather three candidates for mayor, including Mayor Henry H. Parsons, an aspirant for a second term and well defined issues, especially on the license question, the municipal election today attracted an unusually large number of voters to the polls early in the contest. Every effort was made by the temperance advocates to change the city to no-license after several years of liquor selling.

IN HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, Dec. 8.—The voting opened briskly in the municipal election today, the morning vote being the largest known and it being predicted that over 7000 votes will be cast. There was a rush just as soon as the polls opened and this continued. Mayor Wood is opposed by ex-Mayor Moulton and opinions differ about the outcome of the mayoralty contest, both candidates being confident of winning. The election today is the first one under the amended city charter by which the form of government is changed from a two branch city council of five members and there is a spirited fight for the four aldermanic berths. The license question is also an important issue to license advocates as well as no-license supporters expressing firm belief of success.

THE LYNN ELECTION

LYNN, Dec. 8.—The early voting at the city election today showed every indication that more than 80 per cent. of the registration of 16,333 would be cast before the close of the polls. The principal fight was on the license question on the mayoralty. Mayor Thomas S. Porter, republican, was supported by the people for a second term and was opposed by James Rich, democrat, and Frederick L. Johnson, socialist.

SOMERVILLE MAYORALTY FIGHT

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 8.—A three cornered fight for mayor between former Senator Woods, republican, Joseph Cummings, democrat, and Rep. Foster, democrat, was the feature of the city election today. Very little interest was shown in the license question, the city being on record for many years as against the business.

MELROSE ALDERMANIC FIGHT

MELROSE, Dec. 8.—In the absence of any contest for mayor, Eugene Moore, the present incumbent being unopposed for a third term, interest in the city election today centered in several aldermanic fights. The city has always opposed license by a heavy majority and there was no indication of any change in sentiment today.

HURLEY IN ANOTHER FIGHT

SALEM, Dec. 8.—The sharp contest between Mayor John F. Hurley, democrat, aspirant for a second term, and Charles Archer, republican, was the feature of the city election today, although the license advocates made some effort to regain the city after several "dry" years. The early voting was heavy.

NO CONTEST IN NEWTON

NEWTON, Dec. 8.—There was no mayoralty contest in the city today as Newton elects its mayor for a two years term and this is an off year. In consequence rather a light vote was cast except in three wards where there were close fights for the election of aldermen.

LICENSE CONTEST IN TAUNTON

TAUNTON, Dec. 8.—The early vote in this city today was large and the leaders of all parties predicted that the total vote would be the largest in the history of the city. The principal candidates for mayor were the same as last year, Mayor Edgar L. Crossman, republican, who defeated John B. Tracey, independent last year, being opposed again by Mr. Tracey. The interest in the license question was intense. The city voted for license by a majority of only one vote last year, and the

no-license advocates were making every effort to win today.

HOT FIGHT ON LICENSE.

WOBURN, Dec. 8.—Both the license and no-license advocates made strenuous efforts to bring out a large vote here today, and as there was also an interesting contest for the mayoralty it was expected that a very large percentage of the total registration would be polled. Woburn has given a very close vote on the license question in recent years, giving a majority against license of 116 last year and a majority for license of 92 in 1906. The candidates for mayor today were Hugh D. Murray, democrat, Daniel Bond, republican, and Lawrence Reade, independent.

THE REPUBLICANS

WON THE ELECTION IN PORTLAND YESTERDAY

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—The republicans in the city election yesterday re-elected Mayor Adam P. Leighton for a second term with a plurality the second largest in the history of the



ADAM P. LEIGHTON, Re-elected Mayor of the Forest City.

city, also eight of the nine aldermen, and 21 of the 27 councilmen.

The vote was as follows, as shown by the official returns: James C. Hamilton (d.), 3144; Adam P. Leighton (R.), 5183; Melville A. Floyd (S.), 106. Mayor Leighton's plurality, 524.

The vote a year ago was 5921 for Mayor Leighton, and 4770 for former Mayor Nathan Clifford, who was a candidate for re-election. Mr. Leighton's plurality being 1151.

MUCH INDEPENDENT VOTING.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 8.—The early vote was brisk in today's election but the total vote is not expected to exceed 10,000. Interest centers in the mayoralty contest between William P. White, republican, and Michael Cronin, democrat. White has made a picturesque campaign at mill gates and street corners, Cronin contenting himself with personal work.

Much independent voting was apparent, party lines being thrown aside quite generally.

FIVE MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

BROCKTON, Dec. 8.—For the first time in history five mayoralty candidates are in the field and the bitterness of their strife swamps every other issue. The contestants are John S. Kent, republican; William Clifford, expelled from the socialist party and running independent; Dan A. White, socialist; Thomas Hogan, democrat; and Roderick A. Taber, bolting republican running independent.

The enforcement of the liquor laws and the unsatisfactory finances of the city are the chief issues. Aldermanic contests are unusually mild and indications point to an upper board of four republicans, two socialists and a democrat with the republicans strongly dominating the common council.

CONDITIONS ARE IDEAL

FALL RIVER, Dec. 8.—Ideal weather conditions ushered in the most exciting election day that Fall River has witnessed in a score of years. The battle for chief executive between Mayor John Coughlin, democrat, and Alderman Orlando Draper, republican, looks like a close one with the odds in favor of the present incumbent. Almost overshadowing this in interest is the license question. The no-license side has put up the hottest campaign in the city's history but the license men have a powerful organization in all the wards and ninety per cent. of the total registration of a few over 16,000 it is expected will have voted when the

"Mama, Get More"

That's what your children will say when they once taste Sunshine Biscuits. One package will give your folks a new idea of how good biscuits can be. And common biscuits, baked in old-time ways, will never taste good after that.

Sunshine Biscuits

From the Bakery with a Thousand Windows

We've spent 70 years in learning how to make biscuits like these. Yet they were impossible until we built this model bakery.

Sodaettes, 5c

These are the "Sunshine" soda crackers. Try them today—else our Boston Graham's, or our Oyster Crackerettes, 5c. Austin Biscuit Company, Boston

Now we have the world's finest bakery. The white tile ovens are on the top floor. Air and sunshine are everywhere.

You'll be astounded at these new creations of the baker's art. They are immensely good.

KILLED HIMSELF While Holding Hand of Daughter

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Scarcely twelve hours before he was scheduled to face a jury on charges of grand larceny and blackmail, George W. Sulker, broker, of No. 573 Eleventh street, Brooklyn, last night fired a bullet into his brain at his home. At the moment the man ended his life he held the hand of his thirteen-year-old daughter Irene, to whom he had just given a box of candy.

Sulker's troubles, which culminated in three attempts at suicide, began last September. Late that month Mrs. Mary J. Sample, sixty years old, of No. 537 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, obtained a warrant for Sulker's arrest. She charged that he had blackmailed her.

On the evening before Sulker's case was to have a hearing, Mrs. Sample was found sagged and bound in her apartment. Carbolic acid had been poured on her clothing, together with gasoline, and a gag with red pepper on it was found in her mouth. She declared two men and a woman had done the work, but the police were suspicious. They suspected Sulker. However, Mrs. Sample finally confessed that she herself had managed to adjust the bonds and the gag, so that she might be excused from appearing against Sulker.

It was charged that Sulker and his brother-in-law, George Wright, knew Mrs. Sample well, and that some time ago Sulker was in the woman's room when Wright broke in, saying in substance:

"I've got you at last." Sulker, the accusation was, pleaded that he would give his brother-in-law, a hundred dollars not to tell Mrs. Sulker. Through this means, it was charged, Sulker obtained from Mrs. Sample \$1070 of "hush money," so that the story which she believed would compromise her should not be told. Finally, the woman got tired of being blackmailed, she said, and notified relatives of the facts. She was induced to obtain the warrant, and Sulker was arrested and indicted. Last Friday he was released from jail on bail.

Mrs. Sulker's funds got so low that yesterday she had to sell a baby carriage worth about \$12 for \$1, to buy food. Irene, the daughter, greeted Sulker yesterday when he entered his home. He gave her a box of candy, guided her to the corridor, and holding the child by the hand said:

"Goodby, Irene, papa's going away." He then fired the fatal shot. Neighbors rushed to the scene and found Mrs. Sulker and the little girl shrieking and trying to revive the husband and father.

EVERETT IS QUIET

EVERETT, Dec. 8.—Mayor Bruce, being unopposed for a second term, there was very little interest in the city election today and up to 10 a.m. the vote was very light.

COTTON REPORT

11,010,864 Bales of Cotton Ginned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A total of 11,010,864 bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1908 to December 1 and 39,922, active ginneries against 8,342, and 395 bales ginned to Dec. 1 last year and 26,554 ginneries a year ago were announced in the census bureau report on cotton ginning today. The 1907 crop was 11,057,822 of which 755 was ginned to Dec. 1, the 1906 crop, 12,982,201 with 772 to December 1 and 1905 crop 10,453,105 with 823 to December 1.

In 1905 there were 10,027,865 bales and in 1904, 8,539,893 bales ginned to December 1. The report counts round as half bales and excludes flinters. It includes 260,028 round bales for 1908, 184,636 for 1907 and 227,145 for 1906. Sea island bales included are 68,497 for 1908; 53,299 for 1907 and 41,250 for 1906.

N. Y. ALDERMAN

TO WED. HEIRESS WORTH \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Alderman "Jack" Mulcahy, champion oarsman and winner with William Varley of the Olympic double skull trophy at St. Louis and the Emperor William Cup at Hamburg, later on, is to become a benefactor. This was the astonishing news received last night by friends of the popular young alderman in the Twenty-fourth district, where he beat Alderman Griffenhagen, the republican candidate for re-election, to a "frazzle" a year ago.

The bride-to-be is Miss Katherine Vissack, a daughter of the late Leopold Vissack, of Pittsburgh and heiress to \$2,000,000. The wedding will take place in St. Paul's cathedral, in Pittsburgh, January 7 next. Owing to the death of Mr. Vissack, who was a member of the steel trust, during the last year, only the immediate relatives and friends will be present.

Bishop Curran is to perform the ceremony.

Item Welcomed by Many Men

This recipe can be filled at home, so that no one need know of another's troubles, as the ingredients can be obtained separately at any well stocked drug store. They are in regular use and many different prescriptions are constantly being filled with them.

This will prove a welcome bit of information for all those who are overworked, gloomy, despondent nervous and have trembling limbs, heart palpitation, dizziness, cold extremities, insomnia, fear without cause, timidity in venturing, and general inability to act naturally and rationally as others do, because the treatment can be prepared secretly at home and taken without anyone's knowledge.

Overworked office men and the many victims of society's late hours and dissipation will, it is said, find the restorative they are in need of.

If the reader decides to try it, get three ounces of ordinary syrup sarsaparilla compound and one ounce compound fluid balsam-wort; mix, and let stand 24 hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardiol and one ounce tincture cadomene (not cardamon), mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one when retiring.

A certain well-known medical expert asserts that thousands of men and many women are sufferers all because of dormant circulation of the blood and a consequential impairment of the nervous force which begets the most dreadful symptoms and untold misery.

Fresh Clams Every Day

At the Lowell Inn. Fresh fish direct from the Boston wharves. Lobsters fresh from the traps. Meats fresh and wholesome. Call and see us. LOWELL INN, busiest place in Central street.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

Telephone Connection

1010 Central St. Davis Sq.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamers

Only Direct Service between Boston and Scotland.

Only Direct Service between Boston and North of Ireland.

Only Direct Service from Galway.

Splendid accommodation and food.

Latest improvements for comfort and safety. Second cabin, Glasgow, Derry or Galway, \$40; third class, \$25.50, to Glasgow, Derry, Belfast and Liverpool.

Entire rooms reserved for married couples. Children 1 to 12 years, half fare.

DENIS MURPHY, 18 APPLETON ST.

OR H. & A. Allan, 110 State St., Boston

FOR OUT-OF-TOWN FRIENDS.

The latest is the post-card Calendar for 1909, made with white bordered black mat, local view post-card prettily ribboned. This with envelope for mailing, 10c. Howard, the druggist, Central street.

Lowell, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1908.

A. G. Pollard Co.

The Store for Thrifty People.

Realize It? Only 15 Shopping Days Before Xmas

We're ready with the grandest gift stock that you've ever seen here. Every department holds out attractive present thoughts for your choosing. Are you with us? Then shop this week or the first of the next and 'twill save the helpers all. Save you, too, the fuss and worry of that last week's crowded trading.

A Gift of Engraved Cards or Monogram Paper

Get your order in now. We guarantee our work as coming from the most careful and skilled engravers in New England.

ENGRAVED CARDS.

50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in script..... 95c
50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in block lettering..... \$1.75
50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in old English..... \$2.50
50 Visiting Cards from any Engraved Plate..... 45c
These cards are of the best quality and of all the fashionable sizes.

MONOGRAM DIES

Engraved Monogram Dies..... \$1.50
Over 25 different styles to choose from, consisting of old English, script and Roman lettering.

ADDRESS DIES

Engraved Address Dies of one line..... \$1.50
Engraved Address Dies of additional lines..... \$1.00
Engraved in old English, script and block lettering.

STAMPING OF MONOGRAM AND ADDRESS DIES

20c per quire—in gold, silver and bronze.
12c per quire—in all colors.

EAST SECTION

NORTH AISLE

Gifts of Nobby Hosiery for Men

Here's a special selling that should attract the man who buys for himself and those who buy for men both at Christmas time and every week in the year. On Sale Tomorrow.

175 Dozen Men's Half Hose at Half the Regular Prices

Came from one of the biggest importing houses and includes all their salesmen's samples and odd lots. All new patterns. Plain stockings, embroidered stockings and the swellest sort of fancies. The best assortment ever offered in Lowell.

Twenty-Five Cent Hose at 15c Pair, 2 Pairs for 25c.
Fifty Cent Hose at 29c a Pair, 2 Pairs for 50c.

See Merrimack St. Window—On Sale Wednesday P. M.

EAST SECTION

LEFT AISLE

Rubber Footwear

FOR MEN.

FOR WOMEN.

FOR CHILDREN.

Nearly 15,000 Pairs Are Being Offered at 1-3 Less Than Regular Prices.

PALMER STREET

BASEMENT

Gift Bargains in Our Rug Dept.

Including Underprices for "Little" Furniture and Draperies.

\$3.00 Solid Oak Card Table—Full 27-in. square top, curved legs with center shelf—slightly imperfect. Only..... \$1.69 each

\$1.75 Weathered Oak Magazine Racks—42-in. high, 10x12-in. shelves. Only..... 98c each

\$1.49 Solid Natural Oak Telephone Table—Full height. For this sale only..... 69c each

\$1.25 Jardiniere or Plant Stand. Only..... 50c each

98c Jardiniere or Plant Stand. Only..... 39c each

\$1.00 Quality Ruffled Muslin Curtain—Striped, dotted, plain or tucked. Only..... 69c

75c Quality—All styles. To close, only..... 49c

\$1.50 Lace Curtains—New design. Full 3 yards long, 50 in. wide. Bargain. Only..... 98c

98c Colored Stripe Scrim Curtains..... 59c

EAST SECTION

SECOND FLOOR

REMEMBER

THE BOOK STORE IS OPEN—Palmer Street, Centre Aisle.
THE CHRISTMAS DOLLS ARE READY—Palmer St., Rear.
THAT "WIZZO," THE MOST COMICAL OF ALL TOYS, IS WAITING TO SEE YOU—in Our Merrimack St. Basement.

Some people fuss and fret and fret over breadmaking

The others Use—
WASHBURN-CROSBY'S
GOLD MEDAL
FLOUR

THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY



PROF. ZUEBLIN

Tells of the City of the Future

LAST LECTURE IN COURSE OF THREE

The Most Important of Public Buildings is the School House

In Colonial hall, yesterday afternoon, Professor Charles H. Zueblin gave the third and last lecture in his course on "The Twentieth Century City." His topic yesterday was "The City of the Future." In part, he said: "Most cities were erected because of their relationship to some body of water, something which provided the primitive means of transportation. Although the steam and electric cars dominate cities and neutralize the effect of waterways, yet cities have seldom grown in size unless there was a waterway. The individuality of the city, that which we call quality, comes from its foundations."

If you travel through the middle west, all the cities will look alike to you. If there is any beauty, it is all the beauty that nature has given. It is the God-made foundations that we have to consider in the first place. Each one of the natural characteristics determines the quality of the city.

Speaking of the street poles and wires Prof. Zueblin said: "It is not necessary, in any large city, to have any poles or wires in the streets at all, except those that hold up the electric lights. The trolley pole is a simple nuisance in the streets of a city, and only tolerated in a small city because the other methods of transportation are expensive. In a city like your own you cannot expect to have the underground conduit in the outlying regions, though I do not know why all of our cities should not have the underground conduit in the business sections."

Of street railway service, he said: "We can forgive them for charging five cents, or even six cents, if they will only perform their service. We are hammering too much on rates. What we want is service, and we are willing to pay for it."

"Every city must see to it that all of its transportation service is co-ordinated into a unit, so that the whole city will be served according to its needs and its relation to the outside world. That is a more important function of the board of trade than any other."

"The most important of the public buildings are the school houses," said Mr. Zueblin. "A spacious schoolhouse standing in an open ground is an inspiration to any body of citizens; and any body of children who lack them are deprived of their natural birthright in America."

"The one contribution that America has made to the world, in the art of city building, is in tree-lined residence streets, with lawns, the houses standing back, and no fences. The day will come when all people will live in private parks. Meanwhile, everybody ought to live on tree-lined, lawn-lined streets. Even our tenement houses ought to be built around central parks. It is entirely possible to reconstruct the residential portion of a city where the poor live, unless you want from 10 to 20 per cent if you are content with anything that a decent 20th century man ought to be content with."

"Then there is recreation to be considered. These city streets must frequently open into a larger park; and then a series of natural parks about the city. We talk about the 'templed hills.' You have them right here at your very door, if you will only take the trouble to annex them—as doubtless you have."

"The thing I wish to urge upon you, is to establish a comprehensive city plan. We have had lessons sufficient to show us the way. We began with the world's fair in Chicago in 1893. There, for the first time in America, we saw a beautiful city complete. Your best talent in the city, business men, architects, professional men and women can give you a beautiful, successful city whenever they come together and say it shall be. All of this mumbled and grumbling about municipal improvement looks silly, in the light of the white city in Chicago. It was done by the very men who say that they will not go into politics!"

"You can at least do one thing, that they did in Washington: make two plans, one of the city as it is, the other of the city as it should be. Hang them in your public buildings and school-houses."

"Have a committee of experts tell you what you ought to do with your city."

WITH THE BUNTINGS
The next game of importance will be at Methuen next Saturday, when the Buntings again meet the Spicketville champions. The Buntings may not have a chance to win the championship, but they are giving the least of the town a lot of trouble and the staying powers of their opponents, they would win more games instead of playing them to a draw.

The whist party, postponed on account of the republican parade last week, will be held at the club house next Friday night at 8 p. m. sharp. These parties will be held every week during the winter months, and the management would like the members to come out and spend a social time and help the club along.

After tomorrow night the board of management will hold its weekly meetings at the Arlington hotel during the winter months. The club house will be closed Monday, Wednesday and Thursday nights until further notice.

SPECIAL

This Week Only

Low Prices Make New Customers

Every person presenting this ad. at my office will receive 35 per cent. discount on all glasses.

\$1.00	65c
\$2.00	\$1.30
\$3.00	\$1.95
\$4.00	\$2.60
\$5.00	\$3.25

Eyes thoroughly examined. Glasses guaranteed. Remember this ad. must be presented to secure discount. The best work and low prices have built up my business.

S. H. Needham

159 Merrimack st., Box Marche Block. Office hours: 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Mornings by appointment.

ALLEGED NIGHT RIDERS ON TRIAL FOR RANKIN MURDER IN TENNESSEE



MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 8.—Several men charged with the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin, a prominent Tennessee citizen, near Reelfoot lake, have been indicted and face trial at Union City, Tenn., this week. Six of the seven men in the accompanying picture are charged with having taken part in the

Rankin murder, which occurred on the night of Oct. 19. The prisoners are—top row, left to right—Bob Hoffman, Bob Leo and Sam Applewhite; lower row, left to right—E. Clear, Tom Johnson, Garret Johnson and Sam Ransom, alleged leader of the Night Riders. Tom Johnson, while not accused of any

part in the Rankin murder, is charged with whipping a man while masked. Under the Tennessee law this is a very serious offense. Capt. Rankin, the victim of the Reelfoot lake Night Riders, was a veteran of the war with Spain and was one of the best known and most highly respected men in the state.

BACK TO STAGE

Fannie Ward, Actress, Worth \$40,000,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Fannie Ward, the wealthy and beautiful American actress who was absent from the stage for several years after her marriage to Joseph Lewis, the diamond king, is



FANNIE WARD

again to be seen behind the footlights in this country. The play in which she will appear is by Jerome K. Jerome and is called "The New Lady Banker" and was a hit in London under the title of "The Servant Problem." Miss Ward was formerly a St. Louis girl, and her husband possesses a fortune of \$40,000,000.

SCHOOL OF WHALES

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 8.—Whales have been sighted off Atlantic City, a school of them, according to the statement of Capt. Dolph Parker, who ran into the monsters Saturday 15 miles off the city. They were frolicking in the sea and were not molested as the captain had no harpoon. Furthermore, the captain and crew were nervous because of the large number in the school. Fishermen say they will go out in search of the big fish.

NO MORE, NO LESS.

The Sun has all the news, You can't get more than that; The Sun costs but a cent, You can't pay less than that.

BOY'S CHARGE

SAYS GIRL CHUM KILLED HIS TWIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Because of alleged contradictory stories told by Carrie Koenemann, thirteen years old, regarding the shooting several days ago of seven-year-old Joseph Switz, of Little Ferry, N. J., Coroner Curry, of Hackensack, yesterday brought her in to the case. The girl was a playmate of Joseph and his twin, John.

The girl had said she saw Joseph and John struggling for possession of a revolver the pair had found; that the weapon exploded, Joseph receiving his death wound.

Little John, however, yesterday declared to the coroner that as the girl stood ten feet from himself and Joseph she fired, hitting his brother. The coroner summoned the older Switz, who said: "Carrie at first told me Joe had shot himself, and then she told another story when we quizzed her. She has told you a different story also, and I think the case should be investigated, although I am not accusing anyone of a crime."

The coroner issued a call for a jury and, although he had given a permit for burial, arranged for an inquest to sift the matter to the bottom. Joseph and John had visited the home of Carrie to rehearse recitations for a Christmas celebration.

BLAMES PALMIST

WOMAN SAYS THAT SHE LOST \$60,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Accused of having swindled a wealthy New York woman out of between \$40,000 and \$60,000 through a scheme in which a palmist directed her operations in stocks, three men were lodged in police headquarters at midnight last night. Two of them were captured in the Hotel Astor, and there gave Detectives Curran and Donehue a lively battle, which was witnessed by scores of guests.

The prisoners gave their names as Clarence Bly, no address; John Smith, living at the Knickerbocker, and Dr. William Koellier, palmist, of No. 241 West Forty-fourth street. The complainant is Mrs. C. E. B. Tripp, who gave her address as No. 261 Central Park West.

According to Detective Thomas, Bly has many aliases. It is charged that from June, 1902, until June, 1908, Mrs. Tripp was being constantly swindled, the palmist giving her such directions that her stocks and bonds would fall into the hands of the confederates.

THE PRESIDENT

TO PUT 50,000 MORE OFFICES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Republican members of the senate and house were panic stricken last night over apparently authentic reports from the White House that President Roosevelt's position in placing 15,000 fourth class postmasters under the mantle of civil service last week was only his first step toward placing more than 50,000 presidential offices in the classified service between now and March 4.

Several of the men in the house and senate close to the president learned yesterday that he intends to place at least 25,000 more fourth class postmasters in the west and south in the classified service, and that about 20,000 men in the treasury department and the department of justice will be included in similar orders to be issued early next year.

It is understood that practically all deputy United States marshals, deputy collectors of customs and deputy surveyors are to be included in the list. Little else was discussed in the hotel tonight last night. Representatives are engaged to journey down the coast, they have regarded these places as sacred.

DELAVAN SMITH

The Editor Whom Pres. Roosevelt Has Scored

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, came in for a bitter arraignment from President Roosevelt in a letter written to William Dudley Foulke and given out for publication on Dec. 7. Comments in the News on the purchase of



the Panama canal were brought to the president's attention by Mr. Foulke and in his reply Mr. Roosevelt accused Mr. Smith of deliberate falsehood. The letter was one of the most caustic that ever emanated from the White House, the president using the "shorter and uglier word" in his reference to the News' statements.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE

In Effect October 5, 1908.
CHICAGO—6:22 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 11:55 a. m., 12:05 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 12:45 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:25 p. m., 1:45 p. m., 2:05 p. m., 2:25 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 3:05 p. m., 3:25 p. m., 3:45 p. m., 4:05 p. m., 4:25 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 5:05 p. m., 5:25 p. m., 5:45 p. m., 6:05 p. m., 6:25 p. m., 6:45 p. m., 7:05 p. m., 7:25 p. m., 7:45 p. m., 8:05 p. m., 8:25 p. m., 8:45 p. m., 9:05 p. m., 9:25 p. m., 9:45 p. m., 10:05 p. m., 10:25 p. m., 10:45 p. m., 11:05 p. m., 11:25 p. m., 11:45 p. m., 12:05 a. m., 12:25 a. m., 12:45 a. m., 1:05 a. m., 1:25 a. m., 1:45 a. m., 2:05 a. m., 2:25 a. m., 2:45 a. m., 3:05 a. m., 3:25 a. m., 3:45 a. m., 4:05 a. m., 4:25 a. m., 4:45 a. m., 5:05 a. m., 5:25 a. m., 5:45 a. m., 6:05 a. m., 6:25 a. m., 6:45 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 7:25 a. m., 7:45 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 8:25 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 9:05 a. m., 9:25 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 10:05 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 11:25 a. m., 11:45 a. m., 12:05 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 12:45 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:25 p. 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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

SWORN CIRCULATION OF THE SUN

The sworn daily net average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1907 was

15,453

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reldy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1908.

JAMES E. O'DONNELL, Notary Public.

This is by far the largest net average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT CRAZE?

What will be the next craze to strike this town? When a community gives way to an irrational craze, either in favor of any measure or any unworthy candidate, one of two things must be true. Either the people have lost their heads or else they have been led astray by unwise leaders.

LAWRENCE ALSO HAS A FREAK.

The city of Lawrence has had a freak candidate for mayor the same as Lowell, a man who made it the chief feature of his campaign to make false and sensational charges against the city government and against public officials. Like Mr. Brown, he took care not to be specific, so that it was impossible to sift his charges to the bottom. The people of Lawrence, however, have been more discreet than those of Lowell for they refused to be misled by any alarmist candidate.

PLAY-GROUND FOR BELVIDERE.

If the public play-ground act be adopted, as we expect it will be in today's election, the people of Belvidere will demand a play-ground in that locality. The park commission has talked of locating a ball ground near the base of Fort Hill and a public play-ground might possibly be located at the same place. We surmise, however, that there will be considerable rivalry among the different districts of the city to get these additional play-grounds. They should go where they will do the most good and where they will be available to the greatest number.

SMIRCHING OUR CITY'S REPUTATION.

For some time past, we might say for over a year, it has been the custom in certain quarters to assail the good name of our city and charge all kinds of grafting and abuses, said to be carried on with the collusion or connivance of the city government and the police department.

Alarmist reformers and sensational newspapers have indulged in this species of municipal calumny until it must appear to outsiders that our city is a species of inferno, given up to every kind of vice, political corruption and municipal debauchery.

These barangues and sensational articles published in the press have done our city a gross injustice for the reason that there is not in the state of Massachusetts today a city that is more free from crime and all kinds of lawlessness. The statistics of the police department show that for all the principal crimes our city is 32 per cent. more free from lawlessness than it was fifteen years ago, the population then being 87,400 and the population today 100,000. The statistics of arrests for the more serious crimes, fifteen years ago, ten years ago, five years ago and this year are as follows:

	1893	1898	1903	1908
Drunkenness	4005	3037	3894	3576
Assault and battery	297	197	217	186
Breaking and entering	77	78	42	22
Larceny	258	201	284	246
Totals	4617	3511	4437	4030

In spite of these figures, however, the pessimists go on to assail the reputation of our city to make it appear that Lowell is a bad place to live in and that vice and corruption are rampant. As a matter of fact vice was never less conspicuous than it is today. There is not in the city of Lowell a single place where women and children are degraded. There is neither dive nor brothel, but if we listen to sensational speakers and yellow journals and believe what they have to say without any more proof than Mr. Brown gives for his statements, then we may be convinced that we are in reality living in a very bad city. It is time that somebody came forward to defend the reputation of our city against charges that are largely drawn from the imagination.

Many of these charges are aimed at the liquor business, and yet there is probably no other city in the state where the liquor business is conducted in more strict conformity to the law. We say this in justice to the board of police on whom the responsibility rests for the enforcement of the law; and we say it in justice also to the men in the business, although we have no sympathy for them, and though we refuse to admit liquor advertisements into the columns of The Sun regardless of the amount of money offered. We would be glad if the men now employed in the liquor business would embark in some other calling that would command the respect of the community. But bad as the business is under the best conditions it is painted far worse than the reality as seen in Lowell at the present time.

The various municipal departments are also assailed as if graft were the prevailing condition rather than a rare occurrence. Thus it is that the idea has got abroad that our city is in bad shape and that "something must be done" to remedy present conditions. This explains why it is that a man like George H. Brown can come forward and play on the susceptibilities of the public by making a series of wild charges based upon the merest rumor or drawn entirely from his imagination. The city is not safe when such wild statements can gain any credence from the public at large. Our city's credit is liable to be injured and industries will be kept from coming here if this kind of public brawling is to be continued.

It is time that we had a new charter and that we took good care that neither political demagogue, nor yellow journal, will be allowed to injure the good name of our city without giving good reason for their conduct and their utterances.

SEEN AND HEARD

The firemen can't do anything with the fire that boils the political pot.

A friend of mine told me the other day that he met a fellow, a druggist friend of his, and he started in to tell the druggist friend about a severe cold and cough that had been pursuing him for several days.

"Hurt you to cough?" asked the druggist.

"You bet it does," replied my friend. "Well, I would advise you to—say, how do you think the election is going? Which only goes to prove that some men are almost insultingly interested in politics, but we must admit that there was just the least bit of an excuse for the druggist. He probably allowed that the fellow who had the cough ought to see a doctor."

The very latest thing to which electricity has been applied is the cradle and we will have to find out whose hand is that is responsible for this new way of rocking a cradle that we may know whose hand it is that rocks the world.

One thing about an electric light—when it makes up its mind to go out it doesn't procrastinate.

They do tell that in Gorham street there was so good a Casey man that he scolded his wife for making brown bread.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATIONS

MacLean & Power, Inc., Boston; wholesale and retail teas and coffees; capital, \$10,000. President, Harold Leslie MacLean, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston; treasurer, Mary Alice Power, and clerk, Grant Power, No. 252 Dudley street, Roxbury.

Hewitt Dairy Lunch Co., Boston; general restaurant business; capital, \$2000. President and treasurer, George T. Williams, No. 195 Dartmouth street; clerk, Frank O. White, No. 60 State street, Boston.

Dr. John Wilbur Daughter Co., Westbury; general drugs; capital \$100,000. President and treasurer, Carolyn W. Morse; clerk, William H. Morse, both of No. 16 W. Chestnut street, Boston. American Hard Paperware Co., Boston; to manufacture and sell hard paperware, pulp and paper products of all kinds; capital, \$500,000. President, Charles Head, No. 74 State street; treasurer and clerk, Patrick T. Jackson, Jr., No. 53 State street, both of Boston. Oceanic Co., Gloucester; general hotel business; capital, \$150,000. President, Augustus N. Ottigson, and treasurer, William H. Ross, No. 31 Laurel street, Somerville; clerk, Edward E. Gould, No. 507 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

Acme Specialty Co., Boston; plumbers' supplies; capital, \$25,000. President, Joseph Lamy, treasurer, James E. Barrett; clerk, Alice T. Givins, all of No. 35 Tremont street, Boston. William Morris, Inc., Boston; general theatre business; capital, \$10,000. President, Elmer Franklin Rogers, and treasurer, James Reginald Cowan, Orpheum theatre, Boston. Maurice Davis Platters, No. 35 Batter March, all of Boston. C. B. Sanborn & Co., Boston; to deal in meats of all kinds; capital, \$20,000. President, John W. D. Sanborn; vice-president, John W. D. Sanborn; treasurer, Edward A. Hanly, all of No. 21 Market street, Boston; clerk, Thomas J. Kenney, No. 28 State street, Boston. Ocean Fish Co., Boston; to deal in fish of all kinds; capital, \$10,000. President, Frank W. Neal, No. 22 T. Wharf, Boston; treasurer and clerk, John R. Neal, No. 103 Sargent street, Boston.

WELL KNOWN MERCHANT DEAD. SALEM, Dec. 8.—Henry W. Peabody, one of the best known merchants in the country and a pioneer in the East India import trade, died at his home in "Garramatta" in Monseratt, last night, after an illness of five weeks of arterial trouble.

DR. EDWARDS' Dandelion

Best Known Remedy

FOR Rheumatism and Malaria. Stimulates the kidneys so as to eliminate the uric acid that causes Rheumatism and Kidney disease, regulates a Torpid Liver; acts gently and without griping on the bowels; disinfects the entire alimentary canal and produces a clean, smooth skin and clear complexion, by eliminating all poisons from the system.

Unequalled for Dyspepsia and all Stomach trouble; is purely vegetable, and is so guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. 25c a box at

ELLINGWOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Send postal for free sample to Schenck Chemical Co., 54-56 Franklin st., New York City, Manufacturers.

"A Perfect Blood Purifier."

Christmas Greeting

We know that every one of you feel the same generous desire to remember those you love with appropriate and desirable Christmas gifts this season, as heretofore. We are, therefore, pleased to urge you to accept the inviting hospitality of our store in its holiday garb, and to inspect our large and very complete assortment of beautiful new holiday goods, perfectly adapted to the wants of all classes of gift makers.

THE HOME OF QUALITY

Frank Ricard

636-638 Merrimack Street.

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

FOR Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases

FOR SALE

At All Up-to-Date Drug Stores

TH. TV. FIVE CENTS.

INGERSOLL'S WIDOW

Wins Suit Brought Against Jos. A. Coram et als

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—After many years, a fee that Robert G. Ingersoll claimed for services in breaking the assets of Jos. A. Coram, et al, the supreme court yesterday rendered a decision favorable to Mrs. G. Ingersoll, his widow and administratrix, against Joseph A. Coram, Henry A. Root and Charles H. Palmer, trustees, who were the defendants.

It awards Mrs. Ingersoll \$35,000 and interest, which will bring the total to \$150,000. Yesterday's action was on a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the first circuit. Mrs. Ingersoll first sued in the United States circuit court for Massachusetts to subject certain interests in the Davis estate to a lien which she asserted had accrued to her intestate.

Andrew J. Davis, a Montana man of large wealth, died by leaving property in Massachusetts, and by a will offered for probate in Montana left all his property to his brother, John A. Davis. Certain of his relatives, among them Henry A. Root of Massachusetts, a nephew, contested the will, and Robert G. Ingersoll was engaged to conduct the litigation.

The court yesterday, by Mr. Justice McKenna, in an opinion reversed the action of the circuit court of appeals, and affirmed, with a slight modification, the decree of the circuit court, awarding Mrs. Ingersoll the money. The modification is a change in the method assessing the pro rata to be paid by the defendants. Justices Moody and Holmes, both Massachusetts men, dissented.

GOING TO JAPAN THE SELECTMEN

Archbishop O'Connell to Visit Mikado

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—It was stated yesterday that Archbishop O'Connell, who celebrated his 49th birthday today, is making preparations for a second visit to Japan and will start for Tokyo early in the new year to become again a factor in the important diplomatic events that are changing the world's relations with the empire of the east.

In the fall of 1905, when he was bishop of Portland, Me., the pope sent him on an important mission to the mikado in the interests of the Catholic missions and the church connections in Japan. In his dealings with the Japanese government he was eminently successful in having the pope's authority recognized and the free establishment of Catholic worship secured throughout the empire.

His second visit to Japan, it is understood, is to complete the negotiations between the papacy and the mikado's government begun during his former trip, and to adjust their details to the important international changes that have developed since.

He expects to be able to make his report to the pope in Rome some time in May, when he will also be present at the ceremonies attending the golden jubilee of the American college at which he made his theological studies and of which he was rector from 1895 to 1901.

Archbishops Farley, Quigley and Riordan, Bishops McDonnell, O'Connor, Hoban, Cardinal, Denis O'Connell and more than 200 prelates and priests who were students at the American college have chartered the steamer Capatzen of the Cunard line and will leave New York on her the last week in April for Rome to attend the jubilee services.

TWO WIDOWS

SEEK SHARE OF THE ROBINSON ESTATE

The two widows of Benjamin S. Robinson were in the probate court, East Cambridge, yesterday to determine who is the legal widow of the deceased. A divorce secured in the courts of South Dakota plays an important part in the proceedings.

The two claimants to the property of the late Benjamin S. Robinson of Malden are Lizzie B. French-Robinson, Gray and Rose Tarbox Robinson. On the witness stand the first was Mrs. Gray, who stated that she married Benjamin S. Robinson Sept. 23, 1870, in Edgartown and lived with him until 1891, when they separated. She stated that to the best of her belief Robinson then went to Yankton, S. D., and obtained a divorce.

In 1894 he married Rose M. Tarbox and in 1898 she married W. B. Gray, whom she had since left. Robinson died June 5, 1905, at the age of 50. He left among other things a house valued at \$5000 in Everett. She asked for dower rights.

THE REFEREE

WAS HISSIED FOR A DECISION AT SALEM

SALEM, Dec. 8.—The final bout at the Young Men's Athletic club last night was between Tommie Rawson of Chelsea, for eight rounds. Referee Fleming made himself very unpopular by calling the contest a draw, and was loudly hissed and jeered by the members. It was Rawson's fight all the way, excepting the first and the fourth rounds.

In the semi-final bout, Kid Carter of Chelsea and Billie Dwindle of Boston fought a fast four-round draw.

In the preliminaries, Kid Clancy lost to Young Nagle of Boston, in the tame bout of six rounds.

The opening bout was a fuke, Kid Rogers of Philadelphia proving a false alarm, laying down to Young Murray of Lynn in the first round. The bout was scheduled for four rounds.

CAMBRIDGE FIRES

THE POLICE SCENT PLOT BACK OF THEM

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—It is now believed that the two attempts to burn the dwelling house at 114 and 116 T. street, Cambridge, Sunday evening, was the result of a carefully laid plot.

From information received yesterday by the inmates of the house, it is thought that one man remained on guard while his confederates fired the house in two places at the rear.

An empty whiskey bottle, found in the rear of the house, leads the occupants to believe that the contents served to nerve up the burglars.

This coincides with the receipt yesterday by Chief Bunker of the fire department of an anonymous letter that on Dec. 11 there would be four alarms.

THE SELECTMEN

Of Dracut Summoned to Court

George C. Canney, John Devlin and Fred A. Bassett, selectmen of the town of Dracut, together with Town Clerk John W. Brennan, were served with summonses yesterday by Sheriff Five-leaf to appear in court tomorrow to answer to charges preferred by the Lowell Law and Order league relative to the recent drawing of jurors.

Selectman Canney was drawn to serve at both the criminal and civil sessions of the superior court, and this was taken to be irregular, and upon investigation by the Law and Order league the present action was taken.

EAR BITTEN

HOLYOKE MAN AWARDED SUM OF \$500

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—For having a piece bitten out of one ear, Henry Wilson of Holyoke was awarded \$500 by a jury in the superior court yesterday. Wilson brought suit against James M. Reardon of Holyoke, who did the biting act, for \$3000. The defendant did not show up in court, and the case went by default after a hearing being given on damages.

The plaintiff testified that on Aug. 1, 1906, he visited the defendant's brother-in-law to collect a bill. An altercation ensued, and the defendant bit a piece out of Wilson's right ear.

"What became of the piece?" inquired the attorney.

"I don't know," replied the witness, "but I think he swallowed it, because no one could ever find it."

ARCHITECT AIKEN DEAD

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—William Martin Aiken, supervising architect of the treasury department under the Cleveland administration and one of the foremost architects in the country, died at the New York hospital here yesterday after undergoing an operation.

Mr. Aiken was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1855, and began his architectural career in Boston, from whence he moved to Cincinnati, where he practiced his profession until entering the federal service.

He designed the government buildings for the exhibitions at Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha. He was also the architect of the new mint buildings at Philadelphia and Denver and of several postoffices and custom houses.

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Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. It brings dimples and rounded limbs.

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Wall Paper

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This wonderful discovery for Nervousness, Insomnia or Sleepless Nights will do it. Does not affect the heart, does not hurt the stomach. Tablets. Price 25c. Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Jamaica Co. P. O. Box 35, Station N. N. Y. City.

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Attorney-at-Law

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Are ready—new in style and materials—made from handsome English plaid chevrons, with fancy back, lined yoke and box collars. Made to take the place of an overcoat—cravenette to shed water, \$22 and \$23. Regulation Raincoats of other materials..... \$10 to \$25

500 PAIRS MEN'S FIRST QUALITY RUBBERS.

No better rubbers sold for any price. These were 90 cents, now they're marked to close 49c a Pair

BOYS' STORM BOOTS.

Very high cut; made from tan grain leather, oil tanned to shed water—heavy viscolized soles—close with straps and strong lacing. For small boys.....\$2.00 For large boys.....\$2.75

GAS TURNED ON

Two Russian Girls Met Death by Accident

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Molly Kaplan, 19 years old, and her sister, Ida, aged 17, were found dead from gas poisoning in their little hall bedroom, on the second floor at 125 Clinton street, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

They rigged up a clothesline Sunday in their room, on which to hang their washing, tying one end to the gas bracket. It is supposed that in brushing aside the clothes to go to bed last night they accidentally turned on the gas, and unsuspectingly lay down to their death.

They rented the room from Mrs. Esther Rose, to whom they had become almost as daughters. Early yesterday one of the Rose children began to cry for a drink, and when Mrs. Rose arose she smelled gas.

She sent her oldest son, Jacob, to investigate. He traced it to the Kaplan girls' room, but was unable to get in except by breaking the front window, after climbing onto the fire escape. The girls were apparently dead, but an ambulance was called from Gouverneur hospital, before the arrival of which Patrolman Birnbaum and Hinman of the Eldridge street station tried to resuscitate them. Dr. Abernathy said they had been dead for some time.

Back of the accident is a pathetic story of a three-years' struggle to save money enough to get their mother here from Russia. They had managed to scrape all needed except a few dollars, and had been happy for several days in anticipation of her arrival.

MANY ACCIDENTS

In the Six Days' Bicycle Race

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Furious riding which resulted in the establishment of new records and two serious accidents, marked the first 24 hours of the annual bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. From the start the contest has been a succession of sprints for mile after mile until the riders are far ahead of the old records.

Two teams have dropped out of the contests, because of accidents. During the afternoon hours Menus Bedell was caught in a pocket and before he could extricate himself one of the contestants came up from behind and catching his pedal sent the unfortunate rider sprawling on the track. He was carried to his dressing room, where it was found he had broken his right shoulder bone. He was taken to the Polytechnic hospital. Two hours later Patrick Logan, during a desperate mix-up, was thrown heavily. He was carried off unconscious, bleeding from the head and mouth and was also removed to the hospital, where his condition was pronounced serious.

Eight teams were tied for the lead at midnight, with four one lap behind and two others far in the rear. Eddie Ruprecht and Matt Downey, the team states of the disabled riders, were officially declared out of the race shortly before midnight, being unable to secure riding partners.

In spite of the terrific speed of the riders the 14 racers of competitors show little effect of the severe strain and from the dash and stamina displayed there should be a rousing finish next Saturday night.

The record for 24 hours was broken eleven minutes before the expiration of that period, with Jimmy Moran of the Pacific-Atlantic team in the lead. This record has been maintained at every hour with the exception of the sixth hour, when the riders were five laps behind the best previous score.

The score at midnight, the end of the 24th hour, was as follows: Rut and Stoll; Fekler and Lawson; Moran and MacFarland; Palmer and Walker; Durre and George; Vannoni and Anderson; Mitten and Collins; Hill and De-maria, 54 miles and 2 laps.

Walthour and Root; Downing and

Hollister; Wiley and Galvin; Devono-vitch and Drobach, 54 miles, 1 lap. Faber and LaFourcade, 510 miles, 5 laps. Brocco and Labrousse, 499 miles, 7 laps. Former record—510 miles, 1 lap.

Every Householder Needs These Articles



Garbage Cans

Where do you put your garbage? Have you a coverless wooden bucket for it, that is often overturned by cats, making an unsightly mess, and disagreeable odor? Then why not get one of our garbage cans that is sanitary, durable and easy to handle? \$1.10 Buys a Good One

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Of extra heavy galvanized iron. It will be like "heaping coals of fire" on the ashman's head to give him one of these splendid ash cans to handle, after his "barbage-smashing tactics" with those that have gone before. \$2.55

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If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Washington, Dec. 8.—The annual message of the president, read in both houses of congress, is in full as follows:

Finances.

The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$902,991,390. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.08. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds, by increasing deposits in national banks, by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama canal bonds and \$100,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to redeposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulation notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,031,080 of the Panama canal bonds and \$15,436,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1907 and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$90,283,413.54. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest bearing debt of the United States from \$987,141,040 to \$897,233,900 notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$54,631,880 and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to \$15,436,500. Refunding operations of the treasury department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of 1930 of \$200,300,400 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of \$8,687,056 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes. On the contrary, some taxes have been taken off. There has been a reduction of taxation.

Corporations.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said again and again in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from and to do justice to the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know and, furthermore, the power, not by judicial, but by executive action, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railways of the country should be put completely under the interstate commerce commission and removed

from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities, as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railways has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employees and the shippers all have interests that must be guarded. It is to the interest of all of them that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The guiding intelligence necessary for the successful building and successful management of railroads should receive ample remuneration, but no man should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent overcapitalization and inflated stock gambling performances. There must be no defrauding of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employees. In addition to this, the interests of the shareholders, of the employees and of the shippers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employees of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders, but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employees or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagoguery which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing, wherever it is found, and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wageworker or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order so the man who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth, for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between, on the one hand, the corrupt politician, the bribe taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well meaning but wrong headed men to try to destroy the institutions upon which our prosperity mutually rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their

management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude cannot be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the state, of these great corporations and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well being, for in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states' rights. Of course there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate government control and supervision of individual, and especially of corporate, wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover, and especially under cover of an appeal to states' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and defiance of both the public welfare and law of the land and a denunciation of centralization in the central government of the power to deal with this centralized and organized wealth. Of course the policy set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the second half. The chief reason among the many sound and compelling reasons that led to the formation of the national government was the absolute need that the Union and not the several states should deal with interstate and foreign commerce, and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely and plainly to the central government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highways—as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was.

Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads, and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be controlled in the interest of the general public it can only be controlled in one way, by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignty capable of exercising such power—the national government. Forty or fifty separate state governments cannot exercise that power over corporations doing business in most or all of them, first, because they absolutely lack the authority to deal with interstate business in any form and, second, because of the inevitable conflict of authority sure to arise in the effort to enforce different kinds of state regulation, often inconsistent with one another and sometimes oppressive in themselves. Such divided authority cannot regulate commerce with wisdom and effect. The central government is the only power which without oppression can nevertheless thoroughly and adequately control and supervise the large corporations. To abandon the effort for national control means to abandon the effort for all adequate control and yet to render likely continual bursts of action by state legislatures, which cannot achieve the purpose sought for, but which can do a great deal of damage to the corporation without conferring any real benefit on the public.

I believe that the more farsighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control in the public interest over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the problem. There are, first, the big corporation men and the extreme individualists among business men who genuinely believe in utterly unregulated business—that is, in the reign of plutocracy; and, second, the men who, being blind to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of regression rather than of regulation of corporations and who denounce both the power of the railroads

and the exercise of the federal power which alone can really control the railroads. Those who believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations, do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both, with the all important proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings and such thoroughgoing control over them as to insure their being in the interest and not against the interest of the general public. We do not object to the concentration of wealth and administration, but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth. We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many and that greed and rascality practiced on a large scale should be punished as relentlessly as if practiced on a small scale.

We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various concurrent remedies. Some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of all government. Some must be outside the domain of the federal government. But there is legislation which the federal government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business, including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be national as well as state guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred to should concurrently be enacted into law.

To accomplish this means, of course, a certain increase in the use of, not the creation of, power by the central government. The power already exists. It does not have to be created. The only question is whether it shall be used or left idle, and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth, for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which clamors for a deadening socialism, which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, cannot be reached, cannot be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, who exercises it in sight of the people and who is from time to time compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people.

Labor.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wageworker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end, and moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism, but an incitement to the wildest radicalism, for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wageworker of railway, mill and factory. In farming this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land. We do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants not yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant.

Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who, through the savings banks, loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing for the same reasons, and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation, but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor. Stock watering should be prohibited and stock gambling, so far as is possible, discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy, but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good, and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection For Wageworkers.
The above is the merest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any patting with the question of taking care of the wageworkers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wageworkers must have their rights secured for them by state action, but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion, not only for all employees of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty. It is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

Our present system, or, rather, no system, works dreadful wrong and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wageworkers in the Union at large is simply appalling. In a very few years it runs up a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract. I call your especial attention to the bulletin of the bureau of labor which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European countries, as this is a subject which in Germany, for instance, is treated in connection with making provision for wornout and crippled workmen.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law passed at the last session of the congress granting compensation to certain classes of employees of the government should be made more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the distinction made in the law between those engaged in hazardous occupations and those not so engaged. If a man is injured or killed in any line of work it was hazardous in his case. Whether 1 per cent or 10 per cent of these following a given occupation actually suffer injury or death ought not to have any bearing on the question of their receiving compensation. It is a grim logic which says to an injured employee or to the dependents of one killed that he or they are entitled to no compensation because very few people other than he have been injured or killed in

that occupation. Perhaps one of the most striking omissions in the law is that it does not embrace peace officers and others whose lives may be sacrificed in enforcing the laws of the United States. The terms of the act providing compensation should be made more liberal than in the present act. A year's compensation is not adequate for a wage earner's family in the event of his death by accident in the course of his employment. And in the event of death occurring, say, ten or eleven months after the accident the family would only receive as compensation the equivalent of one or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States toward its employees compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employee. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence. So well is this recognized that in practically all countries in the civilized world, except the United States, only a great degree of negligence acts as a bar to securing compensation. Probably in no other respect is our legislation, both state and national, so far behind practically the entire civilized world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents in industry. It is humiliating that at European international congresses on accidents the United States should be singled out as the most belated among the nations in respect to employers' liability legislation. This government is itself a large employer of labor, and in its dealings with its employees it should set a standard in this country which would place it on a par with the most progressive countries in Europe. The laws of the United States in this respect and the laws of European countries have been summarized in a recent bulletin of the bureau of labor, and no American who reads this summary can fail to be struck by the great contrast between our practices and theirs—a contrast not in any sense to our credit.

The congress should without further delay pass a model employers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The employers' liability act recently declared unconstitutional on account of apparently including in its provisions employees engaged in intrastate commerce as well as those engaged in interstate commerce has been held by the local courts to be still in effect so far as its provisions apply to the District of Columbia. There should be no ambiguity on this point. If there is any doubt on the subject the law should be re-enacted, with special reference to the District of Columbia. This act, however, applies only to employees of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the District is the old common law. The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter have been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the congress should be ahead and not behind the states of the Union in this respect. A comprehensive employers' liability law should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half holidays be granted during the summer to all wageworkers in government employ.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government. The present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

The Courts.

I most earnestly urge upon the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole, there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work nor who are more rewarded as so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the supreme court, the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil, and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere hindrance to justice. In some noted recent cases this overregard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice and a flagrant wrong to the body politic.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country. An attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad minded judges no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack invariably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were mainly assailed. Last year before the house committee on the judiciary these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, re-

fusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right, and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned, while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enhancement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation and its complete failure illustrate two truths which it is essential our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the workingman, the laborer, the wage-worker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end cause a violent reaction and would hand the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken. This is a most healthy truth, which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail and, if it temporarily succeeds, to do far-reaching damage. "Class consciousness" where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness is equally noxious whether in an employer's association or in a workingman's association. The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workingmen to vote primarily not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal, in the first place, revolts the more high minded and farsighted among the persons to whom it is addressed and, in the second place, tends to arouse a strong antagonism among all other classes of citizens, whom it therefore tends to unite against the very organization on whose behalf it is issued. The result is therefore unfortunate from every standpoint. This healthy truth, by the way, will be learned by the Socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

The wageworkers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country, by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncompromising insistence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied and improper class interests. Such an attitude is an object lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The judges who have shown themselves able and willing effectively to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works inequity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wageworker and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the president elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding to strict account corporations that work inequity, and farsighted in seeing that the workingman gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis. The courts are jeopardized primarily by the action of these federal and state judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing of very rich men under modern industrial conditions and inability or unwillingness to give relief to men of small means or wageworkers who are crushed down by these modern industrial conditions, who, in other words, fail to understand and apply the needed remedies for the new wrongs produced by the new and highly complex social and industrial civilization which has grown up in the last half century.

The rapid changes in our social and industrial life which have attended this rapid growth have made it necessary that in applying to concrete cases the great rule of right laid down in our constitution there should be a full

understanding and appreciation of the new conditions to which the rules are to be applied. What would have been an infringement upon liberty half a century ago may be the necessary safeguard of liberty today. What would have been an injury to property then may be necessary to the enjoyment of property now. Every judicial decision involves two terms—one an interpretation of the law, the other the understanding of the facts to which it is to be applied. The great mass of our judicial officers are, I believe, alive to these changes of conditions which so materially affect the performance of their judicial duties. Our judicial system is sound and effective at core, and it remains and must ever be maintained as the safeguard of those principles of liberty and justice which stand at the foundation of American institutions, for, as Burke finely said, when liberty and justice are separated neither is safe. There are, however, some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of these great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles made necessary by the new conditions. Judges of this stamp do lasting harm by their decisions, because they convince poor men in need of protection that the courts of the land are profoundly ignorant of and out of sympathy with their needs and profoundly indifferent or hostile to any proposed remedy. To such men it seems a cruel mockery to have any court decide against them on the ground that it desires to preserve "liberty" in a purely technical form by withholding liberty in any real and constructive sense. It is desirable that the legislative body should possess and, wherever necessary, exercise the power to determine whether in a given case employers and employees are not on an equal footing, so that the necessities of the latter compel them to submit to such exactions as to hours and conditions of labor as unduly to tax their strength, and only mischief can result when such determination is upset on the ground that there must be no "interference with the liberty to contract"—often a merely academic "liberty," the exercise of which is the negation of real liberty.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wage-workers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are by the constitution "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore cannot recover damages when maimed in that occupation and cannot be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy. The most dangerous occupations are often the poorest paid and those where the hours of work are longest, and in many cases those who go into them are driven by necessity so great that they have practically no alternative. Decisions such as those alluded to above nullify the legislative effort to protect the wage-workers who most need protection from those employers who take advantage of their grinding need. They halt or hamper the movement for securing better and more equitable conditions of labor. The talk about preserving to the misery-stricken beings who make contracts for such service their "liberty" to make them is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which unfits a judge to do good service just as it would unfit any executive or legislative officer.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wage-workers when their efforts to better their working condition result in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may, as a matter of fact, have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wage-workers' side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been wisely expressed and often improperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law-abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the undoubtedly existing abuses could be provided against.

Such proposals as those mentioned above as advocated by the extreme labor leaders contain the vital error of being class legislation of the most offensive kind, and even if enacted into law I believe that the law would rightly be held unconstitutional. Moreover, the labor people are themselves now beginning to invoke the use of the power of injunction. During the last ten years, and within my own knowledge, at least fifty injunctions have been obtained by labor unions in New York city alone, most of them being to protect the union label as "property right," but some being obtained for other reasons against employers. The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy which should be no account be destroyed. But safeguards should be erected against its abuse. I believe that some such provisions as those I advocated a year ago for checking the abuse of the power of temporary injunctions

should be adopted. In substance, provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order issue otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result, and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should be had within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately and the chance of delay minimized in every way. Moreover, I believe that the procedure should be sharply defined and the judge required minutely to state the particulars both of his action and of his reasons therefor, so that the congress can, if it desires, examine and investigate the same.

The chief lawmakers of our country may be and often are the judges, because they are the final seat of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law parts of a system of social philosophy, and, as such interpretation is fundamental, they give direction to all lawmaking. The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy, and for the peaceful progress of our people during the twentieth century we shall owe most to those judges who hold to a twentieth century economic and social philosophy and not to a long outgrown philosophy which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions. Of course a judge's views on progressive social philosophy are entirely second in importance to his possession of a high and fine character, which means the possession of such elementary virtues as honesty, courage and fair-mindedness. The judge who owes his election to pandering to demagogic sentiments or class hatreds and prejudices and the judge who owes either his election or his appointment to the money or the favor of a great corporation are alike unworthy to sit on the bench, are alike traitors to the people, and no proficiency of legal learning or correctness of abstract conviction on questions of public policy can serve as an offset to such shortcomings. "It is also true that judges, like executives and legislators, should hold sound views on the questions of public policy which are of vital interest to the people."

The legislators and executives are chosen to represent the people in enacting and administering the laws. The judges are not chosen to represent the people in this sense. Their function is to interpret the laws. The legislators are responsible for the laws, the judges for the spirit in which they interpret and enforce the laws. We stand aloof from the reckless agitators who would make the judges mere pawns and tools of popular prejudice and passion, and we stand aloof from those equally unwise partisans of reaction and privilege who deny the proposition that, inasmuch as judges are chosen to serve the interests of the whole people, they should strive to find out what those interests are and, so far as they conscientiously can, should strive to give effect to popular conviction when deliberately and duly expressed by the lawmaking body. The courts are to be highly commended and staunchly upheld when they set their faces against wrongdoing or tyranny by a majority, but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as to a matter of legitimate policy when duly expressed by the legislature. Such lawfully expressed and deliberate judgment should be given effect by the courts save in the extreme and exceptional cases where there has been a clear violation of a constitutional provision. Anything like frivolity or wantonness in upsetting such clearly taken governmental action is a grave offense against the republic. To protest against tyranny, to nullify an act committed in a spasm of popular fury, is to render a service to the republic. But for the courts to arrogate to themselves functions which properly belong to the legislative bodies is all wrong and in the end works mischief. The people should not be permitted to pardon evil and slipshod legislation on the theory that the court will set it right. They should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeal it and not to have the courts by ingenious hair splitting nullify it. A law may be unwise and improper, but it should not for these reasons be declared unconstitutional by a strained interpretation, for the result of such action is to take away from the people at large their sense of responsibility and ultimately to destroy their capacity for orderly self-restraint and self-government. Under such a popular government as ours, founded on the theory that in the long run the will of the people is supreme, the ultimate safety of the nation can only rest in training and guiding the people so that what they will shall be right and not in devising means to defeat their will by the technicalities of strained construction.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and juries merely bear their share together with the public as a whole. It is discreditable to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convicting murderers or in bringing to justice men who as public servants have been guilty of corruption or who have profited by the corruption of public servants. The result is equally unfortunate whether due to their technicalities in the interpretation of law by judges, to sentimentalism and class consciousness on the part of juries or to hysteria and sensationalism in the daily press. For much of this failure of justice no responsibility whatever lies on rich men as such. We who make up the mass of the people cannot shift the responsibility

from our own shoulders. But there is an important part of the failure which has specially to do with inability to hold to proper account men of wealth who behave badly.

The chief breakdown is in dealing with the new relations that arise from the materialism, the interdependence, of our time. Every new social relation begets a new type of wrongdoing—of sin, to use an old-fashioned word—and many ways always elapse before society is able to turn this sin into crime which can be effectively punished at law. During the lifetime of the older men now alive the social relations have changed far more rapidly than in the preceding two centuries. The immense growth of corporations, of business done by associations and the extreme strain and pressure of modern life have produced conditions which render the public confused as to who its really dangerous foes are, and among the public servants who have not only shared this confusion, but by some of their acts have increased it, are certain judges. Marked inefficiency has been shown in dealing with corporations and in resettling the proper attitude to be taken by the public not only toward corporations, but toward labor and toward the social questions arising out of the factory system and the enormous growth of our great cities.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the improper use of the modern corporation. A certain type of modern corporation, with its officers and agents, its many issues of securities and its constant consolidation with allied undertakings, finally becomes an instrument so complex as to contain a greater number of elements than under various judicial decisions lend themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the human brain. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

The chief offender in any given case may be an executive, a legislator or a judge. Every executive head who advises violent instead of gradual action or who advocates ill considered and sweeping measures of reform, especially if they are tainted with vindictiveness and disregard for the rights of the minority, is particularly blameworthy. The several legislatures are responsible for the fact that our laws are often prepared with slovenly haste and lack of consideration. Moreover, they are often prepared and still more frequently amended during passage at the suggestion of the very parties against whom they are afterward enforced. Our great clusters of corporations, huge trusts and fabulously wealthy multimillionaires employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick flaws in these statutes after their passage, but they also employ a class of secret agents who seek under the advice of experts to render hostile legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions against the interests of the parties inspiring them, while the demagogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations and all who demand extreme and undesirably radical measures show themselves to be the worst enemies of the very public whose loud-mouthed champions they profess to be.

A very striking illustration of the consequences of carelessness in the preparation of a statute was the employers' liability law of 1906. In the cases arising under that law four out of six courts of first instance held it unconstitutional, six out of nine justices of the supreme court held that its subject matter was within the province of congressional action, and four of the nine justices held it valid. It was, however, adjudged unconstitutional by a bare majority of the court—five to four. It was surely a very slovenly piece of work to frame the legislation in such shape as to leave the question open at all.

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with full power in an administrative department, a branch of the federal executive, carrying out a federal law. It can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the states and the nation. It can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

The courts hold a place of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government. Respect for the law is essential to the permanence of our institutions, and respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. It is an offense against the republic to say anything which can weaken this respect save for the gravest reason and in the most carefully guarded manner. Our judges should be held in peculiar honor, and the duty of respectful and truthful comment and criticism, which should be binding when we speak of anybody, should be especially binding when we speak of them. On an average they stand above any other servants of the community, and the greatest judges have reached the high level held by these few greatest patriots when the whole country delights to honor. But we must face the fact that there are wise and unwise judges, just as there are wise and unwise executives and legislators. When a president or governor behaves improperly or unwisely the remedy is easy, for his term is short. The same is true with the legislator,

although not to the same degree, for he is one of many who belong to some given legislative body, and it is therefore less easy to ax his personal responsibility and hold him accountable therefor. With a judge who, being human, is also likely to err, but whose tenure is for life, there is no similar way of holding him to responsibility. Under ordinary conditions the only forms of pressure to which he is in any way amenable are public opinion and the action of his fellow judges. It is the last which is most immediately effective and to which we should look for the reform of abuses. Any remedy applied from without is fraught with risk. It is far better from every standpoint that the remedy should come from within. In no other nation in the world do the courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that the courts as a whole should exercise this power with the far-sighted wisdom already shown by those judges who scan the future while they act in the present. Let them exercise this great power not only honestly and bravely, but with wise insight into the needs and fixed purposes of the people, so that they may do justice and work equity, so that they may protect all persons in their rights and yet break down the barriers of privilege, which is the foe of right.

Forests.
If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. There are, of course, two kinds of natural resources. One is the kind which can only be used as part of a process of exhaustion. This is true of mines, natural oil and gas wells and the like. The other, and of course ultimately by far the most important, includes the resources which can be improved in the process of wise use. The soil, the rivers and the forests come under this head. Any really civilized nation will so use all of these three great national assets that the nation will have their benefit in the future. Just as a farmer, after all his life making his living from his farm, will, if he is an expert farmer, leave it as an asset of increased value to his son, so we should leave our national domain to our children increased in value and not worn out. There are small sections of our own country in the east and in the west, in the Adirondacks, the White mountains and the Appalachians and in the Rocky mountains, where we can already see for ourselves the damage in the shape of permanent injury to the soil and the river systems which comes from reckless deforestation. It matters not whether this deforestation is due to the actual reckless cutting of timber, to the fires that inevitably follow such reckless cutting of timber or to reckless and uncontrolled grazing, especially by the great migratory bands of sheep, the unchecked wandering of which over the country means destruction to forests and disaster to the small homesteaders, the settlers of limited means.

Shortsighted persons, or persons blinded to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measures that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done, and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost interfere with such action, especially as regards the national forests, which the nation can now at this very moment control.

All serious students of the question are aware of the great damage that has been done in the Mediterranean countries of Europe, Asia and Africa by deforestation. The similar damage that has been done in eastern Asia is less well known. A recent investigation into conditions in north China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture has incidentally furnished in very striking fashion proof of the ruin that comes from reckless deforestation of mountains and of the further fact that the damage once done may prove practically irreparable. So important are these investigations that I herewith attach as an appendix to my message certain photographs showing present conditions in China. They show in vivid fashion the appalling desolation, taking the shape of barren mountains and gravel and sand covered plains, which immediately follows and depends upon the deforestation of the mountains. Not many centuries ago the country of northern China was one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the entire world and was heavily forested. We know this not only from the old Chinese records, but from the accounts given by the traveler Marco Polo. He, for instance, mentions that in visiting the provinces of Shensi and Shensi he observed many plantations of mulberry trees. Now there is hardly a single mulberry tree in either of these provinces, and the culture of the silkworm has moved farther south, to regions of atmospheric moisture.

Change Brought by Deforestation.
As an illustration of the complete change in the rivers we may take the Yangtze river. A certain river, the Han Ho, was so large and deep that merchants ascended it from the sea with heavily laden boats. Today this river is simply a broad sandy bed,

with shallow, rapid currents wandering hither and thither across it. It is absolutely unnavigable. But we do not have to depend upon written records. The dry wells and the wells with water far below the former water mark bear testimony to the good days of the past and the evil days of the present. Wherever the native vegetation has been allowed to remain—as, for instance, here and there around a sacred temple or imperial burying ground—there are still huge trees and tangled jungle, fragments of the glorious ancient forests. The thick, matted forest growth formerly covered the mountains to their summits. All natural factors favored this dense forest growth, and as long as it was permitted to exist the plains at the foot of the mountains were among the most fertile on the globe, and the whole country was a garden. Not the slightest effort was made, however, to prevent the unchecked cutting of the trees or to secure reforestation. Doubtless for many centuries the tree cutting by the inhabitants of the mountains worked but slowly in bringing about the changes that have now come to pass. Doubtless for generations the invasions were scarcely noticeable, but there came a time when the forest had shrunk sufficiently to make each year's cutting a serious matter, and from that time on the destruction proceeded with appalling rapidity, for of course each year of destruction rendered the forest less able to recuperate, less able to resist next year's invasion.

Mr. Meyer describes the ceaseless progress of the destruction even now, when there is so little left to destroy. Every morning men and boys go out, armed with mattocks or ax, scale the steepest mountain sides and cut down and grub out, root and branch, the small trees and shrubs still to be found. The big trees disappeared centuries ago, so that now one of these is never seen save in the neighborhood of temples, where they are artificially protected, and even here it takes all the watch and care of the tree loving priests to prevent their destruction. Each family, each community, where there is no common care exercised in the interest of all of them to prevent deforestation, finds its profit in the immediate use of the fuel which would otherwise be used by some other family or some other community. In the total absence of regulation of the matter in the interest of the whole people each small group is inevitably pushed into a policy of destruction which cannot afford to take thought for the morrow. This is just one of those matters which it is fatal to leave to unsupervised individual control. The forests can only be protected by the state, by the nation, and the liberty of action of individuals must be conditioned upon what the state or nation determines to be necessary for the common safety.

The lesson of deforestation in China is a lesson which mankind should have learned many times already from what has occurred in other places. Denudation leaves naked soil, then gully cuts down to the bare rock, and meanwhile the rock waste buries the bottom lands. When the soil is gone men must go, and the process does not take long.

The ruthless destruction of the forests in northern China has brought about or has aided in bringing about desolation, just as the destruction of the forests in central Asia aid in bringing ruin to the once rich central Asian cities, just as the destruction of the forests in northern Africa helped toward the ruin of a region that was a fertile granary in Roman days. Short-sighted man, whether barbaric, semi-civilized or what he mistakenly regards as fully civilized, when he has destroyed the forests has rendered certain the ultimate destruction of the land itself. In northern China the mountains are now such as are shown by the accompanying photographs, absolutely barren peaks. Not only have the forests been destroyed, but because of their destruction the soil has been washed off the naked rock. The terrible consequence is that it is impossible now to undo the damage that has been done. Many centuries would have to pass before soil would again collect or could be made to collect in sufficient quantity once more to support the old time forest growth. In consequence the Mongolian desert is practically extending eastward over northern China. The climate has changed and is still changing. It has changed even within the last half century as the work of tree destruction has been consummated. The great masses of arborescent vegetation on the mountains formerly absorbed the heat of the sun and sent up currents of cool air which brought the moisture laden clouds lower and forced them to precipitate in rain a part of their burden of water. Now that there is no vegetation the barren mountains, scorched by the sun, send up currents of heated air which drive away instead of attracting the rain clouds and cause their moisture to be disseminated. In consequence, instead of the regular and plentiful rains which existed in these regions of China when the forests were still in evidence, the unfortunate inhabitants of the deforested lands now see their crops wither for lack of rainfall, while the seasons grow more and more irregular, and as the air becomes drier certain crops refuse to grow at all.

That everything dries out faster than formerly is shown by the fact that the level of the wells all over the land has sunk perceptibly, many of them having become totally dry. In addition to the resulting agricultural distress, the water courses have changed. Formerly they were narrow and deep, with an abundance of clear water the year around, for the roots and humus of the forests caught the rainwater and held it escape by slow, regular seepage. They have now become broad, shallow stream beds in which muddy water

trickles in slender currents during the dry seasons, while when it rains there are freshets, and roaring muddy torrents come tearing down, bringing disaster and destruction everywhere. Moreover, these floods and freshets, which diversify the general dryness, wash away from the mountain sides and either wash away or cover in the valleys the rich fertile soil which it took tens of thousands of years for nature to form, and it is lost forever, and until the forests grow again it cannot be replaced. The sand and stones from the mountain sides are washed loose and come rolling down to cover the arable lands, and in consequence throughout this part of China many formerly rich districts are now sandy wastes, useless for human cultivation and even for pasture. The cities have been, of course, seriously affected, for the streams have gradually ceased to be navigable. There is testimony that even within the memory of men now living there has been a serious diminution of the rainfall of northeastern China. The level of the Sungari river, in northern Manchuria, has been sensibly lowered during the last fifty years, at least partly as the result of the indiscriminate cutting of the forests forming its watershed. Almost all the rivers of northern China have become uncontrollable and very dangerous to the dwellers along their banks as a direct result of the destruction of the forests. The journey from Peking to Jehol shows in melancholy fashion how the soil has been washed away from whole valleys, so that they have been converted into deserts.

In northern China this disastrous process has gone on so long and has proceeded so far that no complete remedy could be applied. There are certain mountains in China from which the soil is gone so utterly that only the slow action of the ages could again restore it, although of course much could be done to prevent the still further eastward extension of the Mongolian desert if the Chinese government would act at once. The accompanying cuts from photographs show the inconceivable desolation of the barren mountains in which certain of these rivers rise—mountains, be it remembered, which formerly supported dense forests of larches and firs, now unable to produce any wood and because of their condition a source of danger to the whole country. The photographs also show the same rivers after they have passed through the mountains, the beds having become broad and sandy because of the deforestation of the mountains. One of the photographs shows a caravan passing through a valley. Formerly, when the mountains were forested, it was thickly peopled by prosperous peasants. Now the floods have carried destruction all over the land and the valley is a stony desert. Another photograph shows a mountain road covered with the stones and rocks that are brought down in the rainy season from the mountains which have already been deforested by human hands. Another shows a pebbly river bed in southern Manchuria where what was once a great stream has dried up owing to the deforestation in the mountains. Only some scrub wood is left, which will disappear within a half century. Yet another shows the effect of one of the washouts, destroying an arable mountain side, these washouts being due to the removal of all vegetation, yet in this photograph the foreground shows that reforestation is still a possibility in places.

What has this happened in northern China, what has happened in central Asia, in Palestine, in north Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe, will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized. Nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the preservation of the forests, and it is criminal to permit individuals to purchase a little gain for themselves through the destruction of forests when this destruction is fatal to the well being of the whole country in the future.

Inland Waterways.
Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and farseeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we cannot continue thus to expend the revenues of the government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it.

Inquiry into the condition of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries reveals very many instances of the utter waste caused by the methods which have hitherto obtained for the so called "improvement" of navigation. A striking instance is supplied by the "improvement" of the Ohio, which, begun in 1824, was continued under a single plan for half a century. In 1875 a new plan was adopted and followed for a quarter of a century. In 1902 still a different plan was adopted and has since been pursued at a rate which only promises a navigable river in from twenty to a hundred years hence.

Such shortsighted, vacillating and futile methods are accompanied by increasing traffic congestion on land, by increasing floods and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people.

In a report on a measure introduced

at the first session of the present congress the secretary of war said, "The chief defect in the methods hitherto pursued lies in the absence of executive authority for originating comprehensive plans covering the country or natural divisions thereof." In this opinion I heartily concur. The present methods not only fail to give us inland navigation, but they are injurious to the army as well. What is virtually a permanent detail of the corps of engineers to civilian duty necessarily impairs the efficiency of our military establishment. The military engineers have undoubtedly done efficient work in actual construction, but they are necessarily unsuited by their training and traditions to take the broad view and to gather and transmit to the congress the commercial and industrial information and forecasts upon which waterway improvement must always so largely rest. Furthermore, they have failed to grasp the great underlying fact that every stream is a unit from its source to its mouth and that all its uses are interdependent. Prominent officers of the engineer corps have recently even gone so far as to assert in print that waterways are not dependent upon the conservation of the forests about their headwaters. This position is opposed to all the recent work of the scientific bureaus of the government and to the general experience of mankind. A physician who disbelieved in vaccination would not be the right man to handle an epidemic of smallpox, nor should we have a doctor skeptical about the transmission of yellow fever by the stegomyia mosquito in charge of sanitation at Havana or Panama. So with the improvement of our rivers. It is no longer wise or safe to leave this great work in the hands of men who fail to grasp the essential relations between navigation and general development and to assimilate and use the central facts about our streams.

Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it cannot have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met without further dilly-dallying or delay. The plan which promises the best and quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to co-ordinate the work of all the government departments relating to waterways and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. Under such a commission the actual work of construction might be entrusted to the reclamation service or to the military engineers acting with a sufficient number of civilians to continue the work in time of war, or it might be divided between the reclamation service and the corps of engineers. Funds should be provided from current revenues if it is deemed wise, otherwise from the sale of bonds. The essential thing is that the work should go forward under the best possible plan and with the least possible delay. We should have a new type of work and a new organization for planning and directing it. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

National Parks.
I urge that all our national parks adjacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department, instead of leaving them, as they are now, under the interior department and policed by the army. The congress should provide for superintendents with adequate corps of first class civilian scouts or rangers and, further, place the road construction under the superintendent instead of leaving it with the war department. Such a change in park management would result in economy and avoid the difficulties of administration which now arise from having the responsibility of care and protection divided between different departments. The need for this course is peculiarly great in the Yellowstone park. This, like the Yosemite, is a great wonderland and should be kept as a national playground. In both all wild things should be protected and the scenery kept wholly unmarred.

I am happy to say that I have been able to set aside in various parts of the country small, well chosen tracts of ground to serve as sanctuaries and nurseries for wild creatures.

Denatured Alcohol.
I had occasion by my message of May 4, 1906, to urge the passage of some law putting alcohol used in the arts, industries and manufactures upon the free list—that is, to provide for the withdrawal free of tax of alcohol which is to be denatured for those purposes. The law of June 6, 1906, and its amendment of March 2, 1907, accomplished what was desired in that respect, and the use of denatured alcohol as intended is making a fair degree of progress and is entitled to further encouragement and support from the congress.

Pure Food.
The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate.

Indian Service.
It has been my purpose from the beginning of my administration to take the Indian service completely out of the atmosphere of political activity, and there has been steady progress toward that end. The last remaining stronghold of politics in that service was the agency system, which had seen its best days and was gradually falling to pieces from natural or purely evolutionary causes, but, like all such survivals, was decaying slowly in its later stages. It seems clear that its extinction had better be made final now, so that the ground can be cleared for larger constructive work on behalf of the Indians preparatory to their introduction into the full measure of responsible citizenship. On Nov. 1 only eighteen agencies were left on the roster. With two executive orders

some legal questions seemed to stand temporarily in the way, these have been changed to superintendences and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

Secret Service.

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. If deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great lotteries out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the worst and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices, and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this further discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer.

The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past, but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

Postal Savings Banks.

I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage earner and person of moderate means. In fourteen states the deposits in savings banks as reported to the comptroller of the currency amount to \$3,590,243,402, or 98.1 per cent of the entire deposits, while in the remaining thirty-two states there are only \$70,308,543, or 1.9 per cent, showing conclusively that there are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. While there are only 1,453 savings banks reporting to the comptroller, there are more than 61,000 post-offices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

Parcel Post.

In my last annual message I commended the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country stockholder, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent. An amendment was proposed in the senate at the last session at the suggestion of the postmaster general providing that for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a special local parcel post system on the rural routes throughout the United States the postmaster general be authorized and directed to experiment and report to the congress the result of such experiment by establishing a special local parcel post system on rural delivery routes in not to exceed four counties in the United States for packages of fourth class matter originating on a rural route or at the distributing post-office for delivery by rural carriers. It would seem only proper that such an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition, especially as the postmaster general estimates that the revenue derived from the operation of such a

system on all the rural routes would amount to many million dollars.

Education.

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but the nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

The national bureau of education was established more than forty years ago. Its purpose is to collect and diffuse such information "as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." This purpose in no way conflicts with the educational work of the states, but may be made of great advantage to the states by giving them the fullest, most accurate and hence the most helpful information and suggestion regarding the best educational systems. The nation, through its broader field of activities, its wider opportunity for obtaining information from all the states and from foreign countries, is able to do that which not even the richest states can do and with the distinct additional advantage that the information thus obtained is used for the immediate benefit of all our people.

With the limited means hitherto provided the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1900 are but \$87,500, an amount less than they were ten years ago, and some of the important items in these appropriations are less than they were thirty years ago. It is an inexcusable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible properly to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriations.

I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting favorable consideration and action by the congress upon this subject.

Census.

I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law for the reasons given by the director. I commend to the congress the careful consideration of the admirable report of the director of the census, and I trust that his recommendations will be adopted and immediate action thereon taken.

Redistribution of Bureaus.

It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. Through the practical extermination in San Francisco of disease bearing rodents our country has thus far escaped the bubonic plague. This is but one of the many achievements of American health officers, and it shows what can be accomplished with a better organization than at present exists.

Public Health.

The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. There are numerous diseases which are now known to be preventable which are nevertheless not prevented. The recent international congress on tuberculosis has made us painfully aware of the inadequacy of American public health legislation. This nation cannot afford to lag behind in the worldwide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind, nor ought we longer to ignore the reproach that this government takes more pains to protect the lives of hogs and of cattle than of human beings. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments. I therefore urgently recommend the passage of a bill which shall authorize a redistribution of the bureaus which shall best accomplish this end.

Government Printing Office.

I recommend that legislation be enacted placing under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor the government printing office. At present this office is under the combined control, supervision and administrative direction of the president and of the joint committee on printing of the two houses of the congress. The advantage of having the 4,000 employees in this office and the expenditure of the \$5,761,377.57 appropriated (thereof supervised by an executive department) is obvious instead of the present combined supervision.

Soldiers' Homes.

All soldiers' homes should be placed under the complete jurisdiction and control of the war department.

Independent Bureaus and Commissions.
Economy and sound business policy

require that all existing independent bureaus and commissions should be placed under the jurisdiction of appropriate executive departments. It is unwise from every standpoint and results only in mischief to have any executive work done save by the purely executive bodies under the control of the president, and each such executive body should be under the immediate supervision of a cabinet minister.

Statehood.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

Interstate Fisheries.

I call the attention of the congress to the importance of the problem of the fisheries in the interstate waters. On the great lakes we are now, under the very wise treaty of April 11 of this year, endeavoring to come to an international agreement for the preservation and satisfactory use of the fisheries of these waters which cannot otherwise be achieved. Lake Erie, for example, has the richest fresh water fisheries in the world, but it is now controlled by the statutes of two nations, four states and one province, and in this province by different ordinances in different counties. All these political divisions work at cross purposes, and in no case can they achieve protection to the fisheries on the one hand and justice to the localities and individuals on the other. The case is similar in Puget sound.

But the problem is quite as pressing in the interstate waters of the United States. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia river are now but a fraction of what they were twenty-five years ago and what they would be now if the United States government had taken complete charge of them by intervening between Oregon and Washington. During these twenty-five years the fishermen of each state have naturally tried to take all they could get, and the two legislatures have never been able to agree on joint action of any kind adequate in degree for the promotion of the fisheries. At the moment the fishing on the Oregon side is practically closed, while there is no limit on the Washington side of any kind, and no one can tell what the courts will decide as to the very statutes under which this action and nonaction result. Meanwhile very few salmon reach the spawning grounds, and probably four years hence the fisheries will amount to nothing, and this comes from a struggle between the associated or gill net fishermen on the one hand and the owners of the fishing wheels up the river. The fisheries of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Potomac are also in a bad way. For this there is no remedy except for the United States to control and legislate for the interstate fisheries as part of the business of interstate commerce. In this case the machinery for scientific investigation and for control already exists in the United States bureau of fisheries. In this as in similar problems the obvious and simple rule should be followed of having those matters which no particular state can manage taken in hand by the United States, problems which, in the seasaw of conflicting state legislatures are absolutely unsolvable, are easy enough for the congress to control.

Fisheries and Fur Seals.

The federal statute regulating interstate traffic in game should be extended to include fish. New federal fish hatcheries should be established. The administration of the Alaskan fur seal service should be vested in the bureau of fisheries.

Foreign Affairs.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proved our faith by our deeds. We have behaved and are behaving toward other nations as in private life an honorable man would behave toward his fellows.

Latin American Republics.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years, and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States. It offers today probably larger opportunities for the legitimate expansion of our commerce than any other group of countries. These countries will want our products in greatly increased quantities, and we shall correspondingly need theirs. The international bureau of the American republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes toward them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

Panama Canal.

The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation, and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men on the isthmus, from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

Ocean Mail Lines.

I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that sat-

isfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama canal. Even under favorable conditions several years must elapse before such lines can be put into operation. Accordingly I urge that the congress act promptly where foresight already shows that action sooner or later will be inevitable.

Hawaii.

I call particular attention to the territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent. In recent years industrial conditions upon the islands have radically changed. The importation of cool labor has practically ceased, and there is now developing such a diversity in agricultural products as to make possible a change in the land conditions of the territory so that an opportunity may be given to the small landowner similar to that on the mainland. To aid these changes the national government must provide the necessary harbor improvements on each island so that the agricultural products can be carried to the markets of the world. The coastwise shipping laws should be amended to meet the special needs of the islands, and the alien contract labor law should be so modified in its application to Hawaii as to enable American and European labor to be brought thither.

We have begun to improve Pearl harbor for a naval base and to provide the necessary military fortifications for the protection of the islands, but I cannot too strongly emphasize the need of appropriations for these purposes of such an amount as will within the shortest possible time make those islands practically impregnable. It is useless to develop the industrial conditions of the islands and establish there bases of supply for our naval and merchant fleets unless we insure, as far as human ingenuity can, their safety from foreign seizure.

One thing to be remembered with all our fortifications is that it is almost useless to make them impregnable from the sea if they are left open to land attack. This is true even of our own coast, but it is doubly true of our insular possessions. In Hawaii, for instance, it is worse than useless to establish a naval station unless we establish it behind fortifications so strong that no landing force can take them save by regular and long continued siege operations.

The Philippines.

Road progress toward self government is being made in the Philippine islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers, but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers, and indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. Hitherto this Philippine legislature has acted with moderation and self restraint and has seemed in practical fashion to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them, and well also for those Americans who during the past decade have done so much damage to the Philippines by agitation for an immediate independence for which they were totally unfit, to remember that self government depends and must depend upon the Filipinos themselves. All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self government. If we had followed the advice of the foolish detractors who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Filipino people adrift we should have shirked the plainest possible duty and have inflicted a lasting wrong upon the Filipino people. We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government, a government based upon justice, and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement.

At the present time, as during the past ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this government must be supplied by us and not by them. We must be wise and generous. We must help the Filipinos to master the difficult art of self control, which is simply another name for self government. But we cannot give them self government save in the sense of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves. Under the present system of just laws and sympathetic administration we have every reason to believe that they are gradually acquiring the character which lies at the basis of self government and for which, if it is lacking, no system of laws, no paper constitution, will in any wise serve as a substitute. Our people in the Philippines have achieved what may legitimately be called a marvelous success in giving to them a government which marks on the part of those in authority both the necessary understanding of the people and the necessary purpose to serve them disinterestedly and in good faith. I trust that within a generation the Union will ar-

rive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self mastery.

Porto Rico.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Cuba.

In Cuba our occupation will cease in about two months' time. The Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thriven and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and one desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be secure. We will gladly help them to this end, but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

Japanese Exposition.

The Japanese government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to insure ample time in which to prepare to make the exposition all that it should be made. The American commissioners have visited Japan, and the postponement will merely give ample opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition. Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the emperor of Japan. The extraordinary leap to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This exposition will fitly commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because each of us fronts on the Pacific and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the states of South America the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government cannot too strongly express its appreciation of the abundant and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

The Army.

As regards the army, I call attention to the fact that, while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need from the standpoint of refusing to promote respectable elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority. At least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment. Yet this is the course advocated as regards the army and required by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general unfitness to command for any cause in order to secure a far more rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for mental, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better—that is, for selection in promotion and for elimination for age. Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired. For instance, if a man should not attain field rank by the time he is forty-five he should of course be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected at present, and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection, the selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, of the best efficient for retirement with a percentage of their pay depending upon length of service. The bill, although not accomplishing all

that should be done, is a long step in the right direction, and I earnestly recommend its passage or that of a more completely effective measure.

The cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. This is an arm in which it is peculiarly necessary that the field officers should not be old. The cavalry is much more difficult to form than infantry, and it should be kept up to the maximum both in efficiency and in strength, for it cannot be made in a hurry. At present both infantry and artillery are too few in number for our needs. Especial attention should be paid to development of the machine gun. A general service corps should be established. As things are now the average soldier has far too much labor of a nonmilitary character to perform.

National Guard.

Now that the organized militia, the national guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national force it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous services of many well trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as instructors of the national guard. But the detailing of officers for training at the service schools and for duty with the national guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the congress.

A bill is now pending before the congress creating a number of extra officers in the army, which, if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of national guard and assigned to that duty. In case of war it will be of the utmost importance to have a large number of trained officers to use for turning raw levies into good troops.

There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind the regular army and national guard when war has come, Congressional assistance should be given those who are endeavoring to promote rifle practice, so that our men, in the services or out of them, may know how to use the rifle. While teams representing the United States won the rifle and revolver championships of the world against all comers in England this year, it is unfortunately true that the great body of our citizens shoot less and less as time goes on.

To meet this we should encourage rifle practice among schoolboys and indeed among all classes, as well as in the military services, by every means in our power. Thus, and not otherwise, may we be able to assist in preserving the peace of the world. Fit to hold our own against the strong nations of the earth, our voice for peace will carry to the ends of the earth. Unprepared and helpless to defend ourselves, protect others or preserve peace. The first step—in the direction of preparation to avert war if possible and to be fit for war if it should come—is to teach our men to shoot.

The Navy.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and cruisers and, above all, of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single caliber, all big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities—that is, speed and turning circle—and as near as possible these tactical qualities should be the same as in the four vessels before named now being built.

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. Such military efficiency can only be guaranteed in time of war if there is the most thorough previous preparation in time of peace—a preparation, I may add, which will in all probability prevent any need of war. The secretary must be supreme, and he should have as his official advisers a body of line officers who should themselves have the power to pass upon and co-ordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus. A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion or by both processes, should be introduced. It is out of the question, if the present principle of promotion by mere seniority is kept, to expect to get the best results from the higher officers. Our men come too old and stay far too short a time in the high command positions.

Two hospital ships should be provided. The actual experience of the hospital ship with the fleet in the Pacific has shown the invaluable work which such a ship does and has also proved that it is well to have it kept under the command of a medical officer. As was to be expected, all of the anticipations of trouble from such a command have proved completely baseless. It is absurd to put a hospital ship under a line officer as it would be to put a hospital on shore under such a command. This ought to have been realized before, and there is no excuse for failure to realize it now.

Nothing better for the navy from

every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification both in view of the excellent condition of the fleet as shown by this cruise and in view of the improvement the cruise has worked in this already high condition. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole, but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks, as to which I have already spoken, and in regard to those who have just entered the service, because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis.

It is absurd not to graduate the midshipmen as ensigns. To keep them for two years in such an anomalous position as at present the law requires is detrimental to them and to the service. In the academy itself every first classman should be required in turn to serve as petty officer and officer. His ability to discharge his duties as such should be a prerequisite to his going into the line, and his success in commanding should largely determine his standing at graduation. The board of visitors should be appointed in January, and each member should be required to give at least six days' service, only from one to three days to be performed during June week, which is the least desirable time for the board to be at Annapolis so far as benefiting the navy by their observations is concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1908.

A GRIM CEREMONY.

An Emperor's Death Hastened By Rehearsing His Own Funeral.

Emperor Charles V. of Spain brought about his death by rehearsing his own funeral. For the last two years of his life, after resigning the scepter of Spain and the Netherlands to his son Philip in 1555, Charles retired to the monastery of Yuste, in Estremadura, and there lived a cloistered life in close intercourse with the monks, devoting much time to religious exercises. During this period, prompted, it may be, by the example of Cardinal de la Marck, who for several years before his death, in 1528, had annually rehearsed his own obsequies, the emperor, in the summer of 1558, formed the resolution to celebrate his own funeral before he died.

Accordingly, on Aug. 30 of that year, the grim farce was carried out with the most elaborate ceremonial. The imperial domestics marched with black tapes in their hands, and the emperor, clad in sable weeds, himself followed, wearing his shroud. While the solemn mass for the dead was sung before the high altar in the cathedral Charles gave up his taper to the priest, typifying thereby his resignation of life, and was solemnly laid his coffin. The ceremony closed with sprinkling holy water on his body; then, all the attendants retiring, the doors were shut, and Charles rose from his narrow bed and withdrew to his private apartment.

The damping of the graveclothes induced a chill, which, aided no doubt by the mental depression caused by the gruesome ceremony, induced a fever which ended in his death three weeks later, on the 21st of September, 1558.

It Was a Dream.

When a certain divine was a younger man and chaplain at the University of Pennsylvania, like other ministers who filled that position, he was much troubled over the apparent lack of attention from the students during the morning exercises in the chapel. The exercises hardly ever continued for more than fifteen minutes. Some of the students were in the habit of taking their books into the chapel and studying there during the services to make up for their tardiness of the night before in not preparing their lessons. The young chaplain was desirous of breaking up the habit, so one morning preceding his customary five minutes' address he spoke as follows:

"Young gentlemen, last night I dreamed I was here in the chapel addressing you. And as I spoke I saw every eye fixed upon me, every man attentive, while in all the chapel there was not a book opened, and then I knew it was a dream."

Keeping It Secret.

Village Postmistress—And what are these dashes? Hodge—Oh, he'll understand them right enough. Postmistress—Yes, but we can't send them by telegraph. Hodge—Well, they're the price of the pigs. He'll understand. Postmistress—Yes, but you must put it in words or figures, else we can't send it. Hodge—Must I? Well, I'll whisper it to you, then—Punch.

Some Satisfaction In That.

Mrs. Howlous—You say that if a burglar wants to get into the house he'll get in in spite of everything you can do to keep him out. Then what is the use of your taking so much pains to fasten all the doors and windows? Mr. Howlous—I want to give him all the trouble I possibly can, blame him! —Chicago Tribune.

More Darkness.

"Tut all in the dark about how these bills are to be paid," said Mr. Hardup to his wife.

"Well, Henry," said she as she pulled out a colored one and laid it on the pile, "you will be if you don't pay that one, for it's the gas bill."

RED HOT FINISH

Night Before Election Surpassed
all Previous OccasionsHeaded by Band a Cheering Multitude
Dragged Mr. Casey's Carriage Through the Streets—
Brown Makes 14 Speeches

Ex-Mayor Casey wound up his campaign last evening in a manner that outstripped anything of a similar nature ever witnessed in Lowell. The demonstration that was accorded him was a spontaneous affair and was a big surprise to him as was evidenced by the fact that it upset all previously made plans.

Mr. Casey had announced that he would speak at city hall and it was his intention to proceed thence to Tower's Corner. But upon arrival at the municipal building he was surprised to find a band and a cheering multitude of 5000 awaiting him. He intended to take an automobile at this point, but a barouche was produced and the horses removed. A rope was attached to the barouche and the cheering crowd mowed the ropes and shafts, and proceeded down Merrimack street to the music of a lively march with Mr. Casey in the barouche and 3000 cheering voters following along. Lawrence Cummings appeared at the city hall meeting and received an ovation.

When the crowd reached Merrimack square it halted in front of the Courthouse-Citizen and The Sun buildings and gave each paper three rousing cheers. At Tower's Corner the largest crowd of the campaign was present. Street cars and other vehicles were blocked, and Mr. Casey, whose voice showed the effects of open-air campaigning, found it impossible to make himself heard by all.

Concluding his remarks at Tower's Corner Mr. Casey once more attempted to enter the auto, but the crowd suggested a parade to the Franklin school. Once more the band struck up a march and the crowd started off through Middlesex street. Leaving the Franklin school, the marchers returned to Thordike and thence through Thordike, Suffolk to Merrimack street to city hall, where the demonstration concluded with three mighty cheers for Casey. The band was hurriedly gotten together under the leadership of Mr. Richard Griffiths of the National band, and did good work.

Mr. Casey also addressed crowds at the corner of Market and Cabot streets, at the Centralville Social club and at the Jolly Campers.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Casey said:

"I desire to express my hearty appreciation of this ovation. It is greatly appreciated because of the fact that I knew nothing about it until I reached city hall, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the confidence which you have expressed in this magnificent demonstration. At the close of a campaign it is very gratifying to know that the friendships of years

standing continue and I have made a clean light. I started in with that idea, and it is with much satisfaction that I say that so far as I am concerned the campaign has been from personal issues candidly and fairly, and have endeavored to direct the attention of Lowell citizens to real issues, not imaginary issues. I have not spoken recklessly. I have not proceeded under the assumption that all Lowell is corrupt.

"My opponent recently said he had a confession to make before election. It is now the eleventh hour, but I have failed to see any evidence of this confession. Why does he not tell the people what he has on his mind? The people have a right to hear Mr. Brown's statement before they vote, and I say that if he fails to come out in the open before the election, he should not receive your vote. His statement is that he could get \$50,000 also to be considered as hearing on his qualification for office. He has not named the man who conveyed to him the idea that he could get such a fabulous amount, and I am positive that he never will. If you will pardon me, I will now say goodnight, and I feel certain that 24 hours from now you will continue this jubilation.

Brown Made 14 Speeches

Candidate Brown had the time of his life last evening addressing 14 rallies, at some of which he had considerable difficulty in proceeding with his remarks, numerous small boys interrupting with many Casey sympathizers called lustily for "That confession that you promised us." It is needless to state Mr. Brown made no "confession" nor any statement that would, as he threatened, cause anybody to leave town.

Mr. Brown's greatest crowd was at the corner of Bridge and Paige Sts., where both streets were packed with people. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Brown managed to make himself heard. He paid his respects to the press as usual in plain terms. His voice, and general appearance, showed the effect of the great strain under which he has labored.

Mr. Brown addressed large rallies at the postoffice and at Highland hall and it was close to midnight when he finished his tour.

The municipal campaign of 1908 will go down in history as the most remarkable and liveliest ever held in Lowell.

The excitement attracted hundreds from neighboring cities and towns to Lowell last night, while all the traveling men who have been in Lowell the past week remained over to see the fun.

TEXTILE NOTES
Interesting Items From
Mill Centres

LEXINGTON, Dec. 8.—It is now a practically assured fact that this town will have a new cotton mill, and about all of the \$125,000 of stock has been subscribed. C. A. Hunt, Jr., who is connected with the management of the Wrentham mills of this place, is promoter of the new industry, and has successfully landed it. Local and New York capital have combined to secure the mill, which means a lot to Lexington. The organization of the company will be perfected this week, and the work of erecting the buildings will begin early in the coming spring. The mill will be 50x250 feet. The mill will make colored goods, though just what class has not been decided. It is to have 8000 spindles to start with, and 4000 looms, with room for 11,000 spindles.

WILL USE ELECTRICITY

COLUMBIA, S. D., Dec. 8.—Electrical equipment is to be installed in three cotton plants of this state, which will furnish an aggregate of 4000 horse power. The Lancaster cotton mills of Lancaster will use 2500, while the Eureka cotton mills and the Springfield mills of Chester will require 750 each. They have equipments of 74,184 spindles and 1675 looms for manufacturing sheetings and yarns; 14,748 spindles on mules and 14,112 spindles and 922 looms on singletons, respectively. Leroy Springs of Lancaster is president of each.

NORWICH MILL BUSY

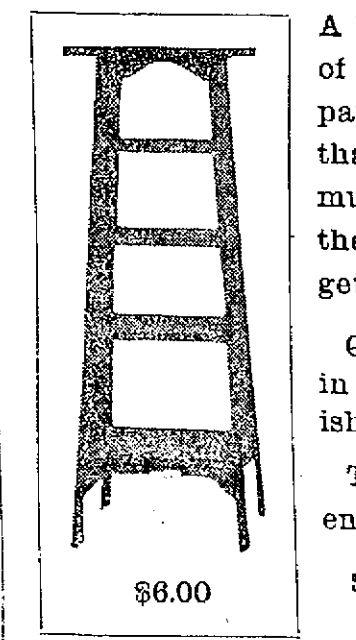
NORWICH, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Commencing this week the knitting department of the Norwich Knitting Co. is being operated night and day. The carding and spinning department has been operated 16 hours a day for some time and this will continue. The force in the finishing department will be doubled in order to care for the increased output of the knitting machines, but no night work will be necessary in this department for the present, at least.

FALL RIVER STOCKS

FALL RIVER, Dec. 8.—The mill stock market was quiet but firm last week, and, while there was a fair demand for certain stocks, the number of sales that changed possession was large, owing to the fact that prices of many instances were considered. Large quantities of stocks were being purchased by prospective purchasers, and those who have followed closely the changes in stocks have not been inclined to purchase for the past few days, because it is declared that they increased as the result of the

strong demand, rather than from the real worth of the properties.

A striking feature about the stock market is the strength that is being shown by stocks which are rated below par, none of which is paying below 4 per cent, while many pay 5 per cent. The mills that have debts saddled upon them are fast liquidating them, and if the mill cloth market develops active trading which shall counter

ADAMS Reliability
Magazine Stand

A handy arrangement of shelves for books, papers and magazines that does not take up much room and keeps them in place, easy to get at when wanted.

Quartered oak wood in weathered oak finish.

The prices in different styles.

\$6.00 \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 each.

those during next year, the balance sheets of those mills that are harassed by indebtedness will show surprising results at their next annual meeting. Among the stocks disposed of last week were the American Printing Co., \$96; Davol, \$95; Harravens, \$90; Merchants' Manufacturing Co., \$116; Mechanics, \$110; Parker, \$20; Seacomet, \$80; Shove, \$55; Stafford, \$112.50; Wampanoag, \$97.50.

ADDITIONS TO TOTOKETT CO.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 8.—The Totokett Manufacturing Co. is planning extensive additions to the plant. One feature of the plans calls for running the main mill, 50 by 250 feet, up an additional story. An additional storehouse of brick, 40 by 50 feet is now being built. The company is now installing 300 Whiting looms, replacing old ones. The improvements which have either been planned or already begun will involve an expenditure of about \$100,000.

ROXFORD MILLS RESUME

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Joseph Pedenheimer, treasurer of the Roxford Knitting Co. of Randolph and Jefferson streets, has announced that the company's plant will resume this week on full time. The mill, which is the second largest in the manufacture of cotton underwear in the United States, has been running with a reduced force for the last six months. It employs 1900 operatives. Announcement of the resumption of a full working schedule was posted on the walls of the factory, with a welcome bulletin offering employment.

MILL MACHINERY ATTACHED

MEREDITH, N. H., Dec. 8.—The machinery of the Atlas Linen corporation has been attached by J. Q. A. Whittemore, owner of the building and water power. The mills have not been running since last June, and the companies running the plant for the past few years have several times offered the machinery to the state. The state organized Sheriff Edmund Page has placed Guy L. Perkins in charge of the building.

BIG LIABILITIES
Company is Said to
Owe \$4,500,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—That the affairs of the Fidelity Funding Co., which was organized under the laws of this state in 1899 to finance the building operations of Catholic churches and allied institutions and which went into the hands of a receiver a few weeks ago, are in an exceedingly tangled condition is asserted by the receiver, Thomas M. Gilroy, Jr., in a statement made by him yesterday. P. J. Kieran, up to a short time ago president of the company, could not be seen last night when sought for a statement in connection with the company's affairs, and it was said he is out of the city.

According to Receiver Gilroy, the company's liabilities will aggregate not less than \$4,500,000 with practically no assets. Its creditors include at least 50 churches, seminaries, colleges and many priests and nuns. These are scattered all over the country, from the New England states to Oregon.

YOUNG MEN
GIVEN JAIL SENTENCE FOR IL-
LEGAL REGISTRATION

WORCESTER, December 8.—Eight months each in the house of correction was the sentence imposed on four young men who were arrested Saturday on the charge of illegal registration. The men are William J. Hogan, John J. Falvey, Thomas J. Anrling, and Louis J. Ward, all 20 years old. They were all found guilty of personally violating the registration laws by swearing falsely as to their ages being the requisite 21 years. All appeared in Hogan and Falvey were released on \$100 for a higher court trial.

Four other men on trial on similar charges had their cases continued, and another quartet for whom warrants were issued for violating the registration laws has left town.

A handy arrangement
of shelves for books,
papers and magazines
that does not take up
much room and keeps
them in place, easy to
get at when wanted.

Quartered oak wood in weathered oak finish.

The prices in different styles.

\$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 each.

ADAMS & Co.

Furniture—Rugs—Carpets

Appleton Bank Block. 174 Central Street

REP. BUTLER AMES
Does Not Agree With
Rep. Gardner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Butler Ames of Massachusetts went on record yesterday as opposing Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts to amend the rules of the house of representatives. He issued a statement expressing confidence in the present rules, and stating plainly that Mr. Gardner will not have the solid delegation from Massachusetts back of him in his fight to decrease the power of the rulers of the house.

Representative Murdock of Kansas, however, was conferring with members with a view to organizing opposition to the speaker.

The indications are that the question of the rules will be threshed out during the current session and an agreement for a change made by the time the new house meets for organization in March, when a special session to revise the tariff will be called by President Taft. Speaker Cannon will resist any substantial change in the rules. He is said to have told personal friends that if the house insurgents get the bit in their teeth he would prefer not to preside over the house in the first congress.

NEW BIDS
FOR THE SUFFOLK COUNTY
COURTHOUSE CALLED FOR

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—New bids for the contract to enlarge the courthouse in Pemberton square will be asked by the courthouse commission. It is the intention of the commission to receive bids for bids and to open the proposals Jan. 2. The work will have to be completed within 27 months.

The award of the job to Connors Bros. of Lowell was not approved by the governor, mayor and chief justice of the supreme court, who must approve an award before the commission can enter into a contract for the work. The bid of the Lowell firm was \$20,000 higher than that of the lowest bidder, F. T. Nesbitt & Co.

The original advertisement for bids allowed thirty months to do the work, but in view of the delay caused by the failure to approve the award to Connors Bros. approved, the commission fixed the time limit for the job at 27 months.

KING EDWARD ILL

LONDON, Dec. 7.—King Edward, who has had some difficulty in shaking off a cold and touch of rheumatism today, accompanied by the queen, came up to London from Sandringham. He heads going on to a resort on the south coast where the weather is milder, to recuperate.

Lame Every Morning
A Bad Back is Always Worse in the
Morning. Lowell People are
Finding Relief.

A back that aches all day and causes discomfort at night is usually worse in the morning. Makes you feel as if you hadn't slept at all.

Can't cure a bad back until you cure the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys—make you feel better, work better, rest better and sleep better.

Permanent cures in Lowell prove the merit of Doan's.

Mrs. Wm. Holden, living at 219 Salem street, Lowell, Mass., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and can recommend them highly to anyone suffering from backache. I had this trouble for some time, and on account of it could not rest well at night. Mornings my back would be so lame that I could not attend to my household duties. I also found it difficult to stoop or lift, as in doing so I experienced sharp shooting twinges through my back. When a friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured them from E. J. Kingwood & Co.'s drug store and found them to be just as represented. Since using them I have had no backache and have been able to sleep well at night."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CHRISTMAS
is near at hand
Our stock of
TOYS, GAMES, DOLLS,
SKATES,
MECHANICAL
NOVELTIES,
SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDS,
ROCKING HORSES
is open for your choosing.
Shop early.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central Street.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

A half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine, two ounces of Glycerine and a half-pint of Whisky, mixed, will cure any cough that is curable and break a cold in 24 hours. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Ask your druggist for the genuine Leach's Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, prepared and guaranteed by the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

CHRISTMAS DRAFTS

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
LOWEST RATES
O'Donnell's Steamship Agency.
324 MARKET ST.

HOUSEHOLD
RANGES

OUT of the oven piping hot come the delicious pies—with flaky crusts. Nowhere in the world can you find such pies as the New England housewife loves to make—and no other range in New England is depended on so much for all cooking and baking as the celebrated "BUILT TO BAKE" HOUSEHOLD RANGES.

Come today and see our complete Household Line.

THE ROBERTSON CO. 82 Prescott Street

MRS. MAYBRICK
Wins Her Suit for \$2,-
500,000 Estate

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—The case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick and her mother, Baroness Von Roque of New York, involving title to land said to be worth about \$2,500,000, was decided yesterday in their favor in the chancery court here.

Judge Grinnam announced the decision. Under the decree deeds conveying 2,500,000 acres of land in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky to D. W. Armstrong of New York, former counsel for Mrs. Maybrick and her mother, are set aside and Armstrong is ordered to give an accounting of all lands and money handled by him while attorney for them.

They inherited the land from the first husband of the baroness. They employed Armstrong as their attorney to secure deed to the tract shortly after the death of Mrs. Maybrick's husband, for which she served a term in British prisons. Armstrong, they charged, sold one tract of land to a company in Kentucky for \$85,000, after which he is said to have represented the whole property, comprising 2,500,000 acres, was worth only \$10,000, and bought it himself at that price.

The suit has been pending 10 years. Counsel for Mrs. Maybrick and the baroness claimed that the deed was invalid because Mrs. Maybrick was in such a frame of mind as to make her irresponsible when the deed was executed. It is expected appeal will be taken and finally the supreme court of the United States will pass upon the title to the fortune.

PROMPT ACTION

NEWSBOY SAVED THE LIVES OF SIX PERSONS

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Prompt action on the part of Carl Specter, a 15-year-old newsboy, yesterday morning, saved the lives of six persons overcome by gas at 13 Oswego street. When the lights had gone out the night before, Specter's father put a quarter in the gas meter slot and forgot to turn off a jet which had been burning in the kitchen.

Carl awakened shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning, conscious of a dizzy, choking sensation, and after rushing into the air, where he revived sufficiently to realize that gas was escaping through the house, aroused his brother, Hyman, aged 14, who was partially overcome. He then ran upstairs, calling loudly for the people in the house to awaken.

Other persons came in to assist in rousing the inmates. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sacks lived on the floor above the Specters. They were unconscious, and were taken to the city hospital, where they later revived.

Others affected by the gas were Mrs. Samuel Freed, Israel Goldberg and Mrs. Mary Cohen, all of whom were able to attend to their various duties after a few minutes in the air.

HELPING HAND SOCIETY

The Ladies' Helping Hand society held a special meeting yesterday at the residence of Mrs. P. Stradss with all members present. At the conclusion of the business meeting light refreshments were served. Reports read showed that the fourth annual ball was an entire success, and money was distributed for sick and poor people. The members of the society gave many thanks to their worthy president, Mrs. I. Bernstein, who had labored hard for the success of the affair.

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The first night's play in the contest for the three-cushion billiards championship of the world follows:

Thomas A. Huston, 44; Alfred De Oro, 33.

HE SHOT GIRL
Benson's Victim Not
Expected to Live

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 8.—Crazed with rage, disappointment and bad liquor late yesterday afternoon, George E. Benson fired two shots from a 35-caliber revolver point blank at Miss Stella Moore, aged 30, who is now hovering between life and death with a bullet in her lungs and a wound in the arm.

Benson attempted to shoot James Kelley, who interfered, but his weapon failed to go off and Kelley fired at Benson, inflicting a flesh wound in his cheek. Benson was sought by police and infuriated people, and, evidently fearing rough treatment, went to the county jail and gave himself up, two hours after the tragedy.

Benson is 32 years old. He is said to be a mulatto, but claims to be Spanish. He has lived here the most of his life, but was for some time in Boston. He came back in the summer and worked in various places.

TO PROVE ALIBI

FOR THE ALLEGED SAFE BREAKER, SAMUEL GORDON

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Evidence in support of an alibi was put in at the trial of Samuel Gordon in the superior criminal court yesterday before Judge Schofield. The defendant is accused of breaking and entering the jewelry store of Fleischmann Bros. in Green st., Christmas day, 1907. The safe was turned upside down and the bottom blown off by dynamite.

The defense offered four affidavits purporting to show that the defendant was in San Francisco under the care of a physician at the time of the offence. The defendants are a physician, a postal clerk, a lodging house keeper and another person.

AGRICULTURE COLLEGE

The short winter courses at the Mass. Agricultural college at Amesbury, are offered to meet the needs of the young and old, who want to study principles and modern methods in agriculture, and who for various reasons are unable to attend the four year course. The work will begin Tuesday, January 5, 1909, and close on Friday, March 12, and is planned to bring before the student the results of the latest investigations in agricultural science, and to point out their practical application.

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED"

25c ASSAM TEA 25c

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all who use this character tea as we are offering one of exceptional strength combined with a flavor which satisfies the most particular taste. We give samples freely to further demonstrate the high quality of these goods.

ALL TEAS 25c
BEST COFFEE, "Fenway Blend" 18c

COCOA—Walter Baker's, 20c 1/2 lb., 10c 1/4 lb.
SPICES—Stickney & Poor's, all kinds 5c quar.

EXTRACTS—All flavors, pure, 7c
CORN STARCH—5c a lb. pkg.
BAKING POWDER—12c a lb., 8c 1/2 lb., 5c 1/4 lb.

SANBORN IMPORTING COMPANY

29 BRIDGE STREET, LOWELL
Near Transfer Station Boston Store: 90 Blackstone St.

BRITISH WARSHIP

Was Badly Damaged by Heavy Seas it Encountered

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—With her wireless telegraph mast broken off, a petty officer badly injured, doors broken in, boats swept away and minor damages inflicted in different parts of the ship, H. M. S. Brilliant left at the dockyard, her officers and crew thankful to be in harbor again.

The cruiser left St. Johns, N. F., for this port on Wednesday morning, and ran into the terrific storm that swept the coast of Newfoundland on Wednesday night. A gale was blowing and mountains of sea swept over the heavy cruiser.

Wednesday night the port cutter was broken by a heavy sea as she swung in the davits, and was later swept away.

The same night the three great handwheels in the after waist of the ship were shattered by the force of the water which swept over the deck. The doors in this part of the ship were shattered and some of the splinters on the guns were broken.

The ship rolled heavily, the weight of her guns at times keeping her down in the sea.

Petty Officer Watson had a narrow

escape from instant death. He was swept from his feet by a wave, thrown against the bulkheads and sustained serious injuries internally. He did not gain consciousness, and on the arrival of the cruiser here he was sent to the hospital. It is feared the injuries will prove fatal.

At the height of the storm the topmast holding the wireless telegraph yard arm broke and fell to the side of the mast, but did not break away entirely. The top of the stern funnel also snapped off during the rolling.

Another great event lent some excitement to the voyage. Electric wires became short-circuited and caused a blaze to ignite in the fore-peak, but the blaze was easily extinguished by the men.

Ice encased everything, and the rigging and clotheslines were bigger than cables with the heavy coating of ice. The decks and rails were also encumbered with ice.

Capt. Hayworth Booth is in command of the Brilliant, which is a twin-screw cruiser of 2600 tons, 300 feet long.

BOWLING GAMES

The Result of Last Night's Contests

The Merrimack Valley Duck Pin league after having figured in a rather checkered career all in, down and out, the death blow having been delivered last night at a meeting held in the Franklin hotel in Lawrence when it was decided to disband the league.

The disbanding of the league comes as a result of dissatisfaction in the league which had grown over the schedule and several other minor matters.

The real cause of the action started with the withdrawal of the Central team of this city, which culminated in the objection of the Lawrence team to the new schedule which was arranged shortly after the league.

There will be an inter-city league, however, composed of four teams. This is the original number of teams in the old valley league, a number which proved satisfactory to the league.

While there were but four teams in the Valley league matters ran along successfully each season and it is now believed that that number is all that should be permitted in the league.

The new league will include one team each from this city, Nashua, Haverhill and Lawrence. Lowell and Haverhill will put in the old Valley league teams but it has not yet been decided which team will appear for Lawrence.

Nashua, which was due to roll Lowell in its next game will give Lowell its return game in this city Thursday night on the Crescent alleys. Manager Williams of the Nashua team is anxious to "get back" at the Lowell team in the defeat it administered to its up-river rivals not long ago.

MINOR LEAGUE

Club	W	L	P.C.
Sturtevant	97	82	87
Johnson	78	56	81
Gilligan	99	53	85
Garnavio	81	82	79
Clark	96	82	91

Totals	442	424	445	1311
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CENTRALVILLE

J. Grant	86	79	77	242
Redman	91	54	84	258
Richardson	82	81	87	259
Henderson	82	82	103	277
Sub	78	81	81	800

Totals	428	408	432	1658
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MINOR LEAGUE

The Cubs are still leading in the minor league with the Chestnut club and fronting second and third respectively. Wilson leads in the individual averages. The standing:

Team	W	L	P.C.
Cubs	13	4	77.7
Chestnut Club	13	5	72.7
Frontenacs	10	8	55.5
Cornwallis	9	9	50.0
Centralville	8	12	40.0
National	6	12	33.3
Lincoln	6	12	33.3
Americans	5	13	27.7

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Wilson	94
Clark	83
McElroy	92
McElroy	92
Carnavio	92
Henderson	91
Davis	91
Hart	91
McIntyre	90
A. Saunders	90
Coreoran	90
McElroy	90
Frechette	90
Kregan	90
Richardson	89
Redman	89
Choquette	88
Buckley	88
Johnson	88
Perrin	88
P. Demers	88
W. Grant	88
Sturtevant	88
Gilligan	88
Higgins	87
Butterfield	87

CATHOLIC LEAGUE

The race for first honors in the Catholic bowling league is waxing warm while the Y. M. C. I. has the lead that team is being pressed hard by the Y. M. C. I. in the individual averages. The standing:

Team	W	L	P.C.
Y. M. C. I.	12	7	68.6
Bures	12	8	60.0
C. M. C.	12	8	61.9
H. N. O. M. I.	11	10	52.3
St. Louis	11	10	52.3
Alphes	10	11	47.6
St. Peter's	8	10	44.4
St. John's	4	17	19.0

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Namos and Teams	Totals
J. P. Donohoe, K. O. C.	2082
J. P. Donohoe, K. O. C.	1736
J. P. Donohoe, K. O. C.	2055
Colman, H. N. O. M. I.	2013
Thos. Kelley, Y. M. C. I.	2008
Bucher, C. M. C. I.	2020
Moran, Y. M. C. I.	1737
Payette, C. M. C. I.	1737
Harrington, Y. M. C. I.	1435
Bernardin, Y. M. C. I.	1140
H. Farrell, Y. M. C. I.	1959
Lebrun, C. M. C. I.	1974
Bill King, Y. M. C. I.	1415
O'Brien, Y. M. C. I.	1409
McLaughlin, Y. M. C. I.	1867
A. Jodoin, St. Louis	1928
McCort, Y. M. C. I.	1691
Connolly, K. O. C.	1698
Vine, H. N. O. M. I.	1584
Demers, C. M. C. I.	1597
T. Doyle, H. N. O. M. I.	1573
Callahan, Y. M. C. I.	1391
Devlin, Y. M. C. I.	1112
Malloy, C. M. C. I.	1105
McGreevey, H. N. O. M. I.	557
Duggan, Y. M. C. I.	1318
Egan, H. N. O. M. I.	1625
Savage, K. O. C.	1645
A. Dyer, St. Louis	1588
F. Marren, Y. M. C. I.	1908
R. M. Donohoe, H. N. O. M. I.	1635
Riley, H. N. O. M. I.	1435
Brennan, Y. M. C. I.	1575
Malone, H. N. O. M. I.	271
M. Quade, St. John's	812
Shelby, Y. M. C. I.	811
McKenna, Y. M. C. I.	811

St. John's weekly prize, highest bowling total, week of Nov. 20, won by McCormack, Y. M. C. I.

Team and individual records stand the same.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Tuesday—St. John's vs. Bures.
Wednesday—Y. M. C. I. vs. St. Louis.
Thursday—Y. M. C. I. vs. Y. M. C. I.
Friday—H. N. O. M. I. vs. H. N. O. M. I.
Saturday—St. John's vs. Bures.

ON FULL TIME

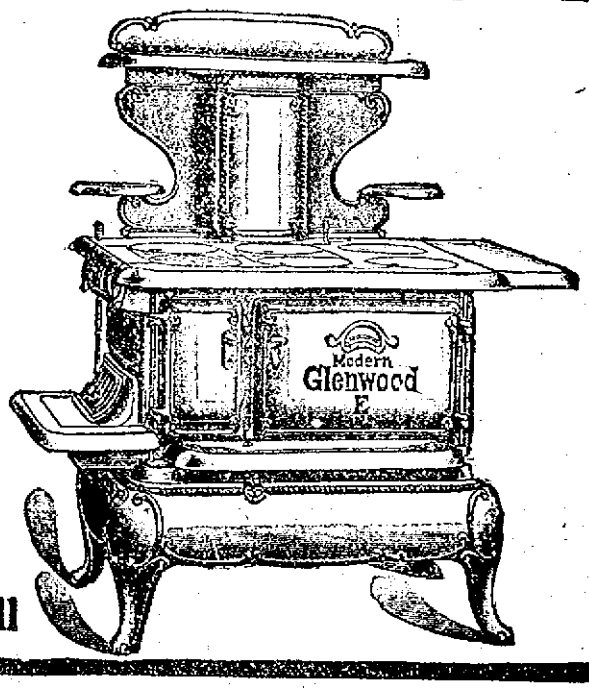
WORK RESUMED AT THE SARA-NAC MILLS

BLACKSTONE, Dec. 8.—A full time schedule has succeeded a curtailed running since the Sara-nac mills here have been running past the mill has been running but nine hours a day for five days a week and only a portion of the machinery has been in operation.



My Mama Bakes in a Glenwood

She Says
"It
Certainly
Does
Make
Cooking
Easy"



M. F. Gookin Co., 35 Market St. Lowell

FOR NO-LICENSE

Two Rallies Held Last Night

Two no-license rallies were held in Lowell last night and the no-license campaign closed with the spirit of enthusiasm still rife.

The rallies were held at the First Congregational church and in the hall of the Matthew T. Temperance Institute in Dutton street.

The speakers were Dr. Mead, Mrs. Lake and Mr. Howard.

At Matthew hall, Mr. Howard was the first speaker and he spoke, in part, as follows:

"I am going to choose as the subject of this address the word 'Joy.' The world today is feeling the greatest sorrow since Moses saw the burning bush in the wilderness. It is not the great civic and national problems of the day. The greatest, grandest and best sight today is the great movement against the saloon under the American flag.

"The movement will continue to burn and grow hotter until every brewery, distillery and saloon in the country will be consumed. It has gone in many states and it is going in many others. I have correspondence from 14 different states in the Union asking me to come and help them drive out the liquor traffic."

Mr. Howard was followed by Dr. Mead and the latter by Mrs. Lake, who said in part:

"I thank God tonight that I am not a resident of Lowell, although I have many friends in Massachusetts. I live in what is known as south of the Mason and Dixon line. And 27,000,000 of us are living under prohibition, and the grass is not growing knee high in our streets, nor are we being sold out for taxes.

The liquor men do not obey the law and never have; if they did they would not make enough money to keep open until you vote tomorrow.

Dr. Mead's Address

Dr. Charles H. Mead was the first speaker on the list at the First Congregational church no-license rally last night. The church was well filled and

Dr. Mead was accorded a generous welcome when he arose to speak.

Dr. Mead took up the license advertisement that have appeared in the local newspapers to some extent.

He said in part: "They say 'vote yes, so that the law may be enforced.' If you have a liquor seller in the city who obeys the law, he is a eurocity. People would pay 25 cents apiece to see him. God help us if money is to rule us. Are we to go back to the days of Moses and fall down and worship the golden calf? There are 57 saloons in this city paying large sums of money for the privilege. Are we, the voters to rise no higher than the dollar? Whose boy is to be wrecked and whose girl is to be ruined? What should be remembered. These men know that ruin will come out of their business."

"What do we see Sunday nights? In these places there are men who come there, and order food. Is it not a strange thing that they all order sandwiches, all order the same kind of food? No one asks for beef-steak, or anything else, it is sandwiches. And such sandwiches! Sandwiches old enough to vote, superannuated sandwiches you could break your teeth on. And those men do not eat the sandwiches. Perhaps to look at them is nourishing enough."

"The saddest part of it is that young men are taught to disregard the law. Whatever the decision may be at the polls tomorrow, we decent, upright people are going to see to it that the law is observed through the coming year. Let that force of sandwiches come to an end."

Mrs. Lake was introduced and spoke for half an hour.

FOXHALL KEENE

HAS BEEN SUED BY HIS WIFE RECENTLY

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Through a proceeding in the supreme court at Minneapolis, Minn., it became known yesterday that Mrs. Mary Lawrence Keene has sought suit for separation against her husband, Foxhall P. Keene.

The papers were filed on Aug. 31, but the action had been secret until attorneys appeared in court and presented a motion for a postponement of the hearing, which was set for yesterday.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PRINCETON CLUB

Lost to the Company C Basketball Team

The first of the series of big games of basketball to be played at the state armory in Westford street was held last night. The contesting teams were Company C of the sixth regiment and the fast Princeton club. The military boys, however, were too much for the Centralville boys, and C won by a score of 44 to 17.

In the boys' club league the Tigers defeated the Beacons to the tune of 12 to 2. The scores:

AT THE ARMY

Co. C, 6th
Brook, rf
Mason, rf
Silcox, c
A. Davidson, lf
G. Davidson, rb

Score—Co. C 44, Princeton club 17.
Goals by Mason 3, G. Davidson 3, A. Davidson 4, Silcox, Brock 5, McNeil 6, Nolan 2, Fouts, by Mason 4, Foye, McNeil, Referee, C. Sturtevant.

BOYS' CLUB LEAGUE

Tigers
Hession, rf
Keyes, lf
Jones, c
Breslin, rb
Collins, lb

Score—Tigers 12, Beacons 2. Baskets from the floor: Hession 3, Collins 2, Keyes, Earley. Baskets from fouls: Keyes, Referee, Sheehy. Time, Lew Wells. Time, two 15-min. periods.

JUDGE TAFT

LEFT NEW YORK FOR WASHINGTON TODAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—President-elect Taft, who came to New York to be the guest of honor and deliver the principal address at the annual dinner of the North Carolina society last night, left this morning at 7:55 o'clock for Washington, where he is to spend the remainder of the week. Mr. Taft is to attend late today the conference of the government called for the conservation of natural resources. During his stay in Washington he will address the annual meeting of the Red Cross and make a number of brief addresses.

While in New York Judge Taft was a guest of his brother Henry. He was driven direct from the house to the West 32nd street ferry this morning in an automobile. Mr. Taft will return to New York next Sunday. He will make several speeches and have a number of political conferences while here.

THE N. H. ROAD

GIVES IN TO CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—As a result of the conferences between the general committee representing the conductors and trainmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and General Manager Higgins for the company, it was learned yesterday, the railroad men were granted every concession asked for in the matter of mixed runs and the extension of mileage in the passenger service. In turn the men gave way on other important matters that were being considered.

25 CURES NEURALGIC ANODYNE

Why, Oh why, do people suffer from neuralgic pains when they can be quickly cured for a few cents.

Probably, when in that agonizing condition, they cannot think of the old, time tried and standard specific for neuralgia which is for sale everywhere at only 25 cents a large bottle.

NEURALGIC ANODYNE is a friend indeed in time of need, for it can be used internally and externally, and besides neuralgia, it cures cramps in the stomach, rheumatism, pleurisy, nervous headache, lame back, or a irritating cough. Keep it in the house all the time. If you don't know about NEURALGIC ANODYNE, ask your neighbor. Made by The Twitchell-Clampin Co., Portland, Me.

U. S. TREASURER TREAT

Is in Favor of Currency Union of Nations

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 8.—A union of the five great commercial nations of the world for the issuance of paper currency was advocated last night by Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States, on "Some Unsolved Financial Problems," in an address before the chamber of commerce of this city.

Mr. Treat proposed that the nations place their gold in one central depository and issue gold certificates to be payable in all the countries included in the agreement.

A central clearing house bank, instead of a central government bank, was also advocated by Mr. Treat. He declared that asset currency, or the issuance of "currency" independently by the banks, was a dead issue.

The speaker concluded that the banking system should reflect and be sympathetic with conditions in all the great markets of trade and commerce of the world, but argued that modifications should be only such as to meet more fully and successfully the demands of the day never even contemplated when the system was installed.

Developing this idea, Mr. Treat said: "That the American bankers and business men are fully alive to the importance of a change along these lines is amply testified to by the action of congress last season in appointing a monetary commission to investigate thoroughly the banking systems of Europe and England. That report will form a basis for widespread discussion. As a result, I expect to see a large modification in our banking system that shall meet the exigencies of our great and ever-growing republic."

"There are some things in our banking system that call for immediate attention. I am gratified to know that the new controller of currency, Mr. Lawrence O. Murray, who has had previous experience as deputy controller and also as an officer in an important trust company, is inaugurating in his department such measures as will give greater confidence in the management

last week at the home of Mrs. Thomas Todd of Concord, Mass. The interior of the house was very prettily decorated for the occasion. Cake, confectionery and jellies were displayed in the dining room, while tea, sandwiches and cake were served during the afternoon.

PRES. ROOSEVELT

TO MAKE GIFTS TO THE GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt will get nothing from the government but will give much of value to the government on his African trip, says a statement given out by the Smithsonian institution today.

The story follows:

"President Roosevelt departed last spring on the proposed hunting trip to Africa and during the summer Secretary Wootton learned that the president was willing to have one or two naturalists accompany him from the Smithsonian institution, provided their expenses could be met and also that the collections made by the president and these naturalists were to come to the Smithsonian institution and be deposited in the United States national museums."

"Mr. Roosevelt will stay at the expense of himself and his son Kermit in connection with the proposed trip including outfitting and transportation."

"The expenses of the three naturalists sent out from the Smithsonian institution will be paid by funds provided for the purpose, no part of which is derived from any government appropriation or from the income of the Smithsonian fund."

"Mr. Roosevelt will not receive one penny from the government for his own use or expenses; on the contrary he makes a gift to the government of specimens worth many thousands of dollars and possibly of a value that can hardly be expressed. He gets nothing from the government; he gives much of value to the government; the government's share will be limited to receiving the gift."

BILLERICA

The Bilerica members of the Old Concord chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution attended a fair which was held by the chapter

NAVAL STATION

NARRAGANSETT BAY TO BECOME GREATEST ON COAST

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7.—Information received here from Washington is that Narragansett bay may become the greatest naval station on the Atlantic coast. The first act toward this coming about was the order from Secretary Newberry of the navy a few days ago consolidating the naval war college, naval training station, naval torpedo station, naval coaling station, naval hospital and naval pay office in Newport under one head with Rear Admiral John P. Sterrett, U. S. N., as commander with the same office in connection with the second naval defense district.

An immense naval dry dock will soon be finished in Narragansett bay, and with the dry dock there will come a large repair plant, and other departments with it.

Naval officers point with pride to the fact that Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U. S. N., commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, could bring his entire fleet into Narragansett bay, coal, water and provision, and there would still be room enough in the bay for all the navies of the world to come in at any hour of the night or day. The fact is being called attention to that at the New York navy yard but one ship at a time may enter.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

The W. C. T. U. will hold its first business in its new quarters on the fourth floor of the Olden building in Middlesex street, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

INSIST ON THE GENUINE

The white blood corpuscles are the protectors of the human body against the inroads of bacteria carrying the deadliest contagious diseases. It has been proven by actual tests that persons taking

TRUE'S ELIXIR

have a greater number of white blood corpuscles than before taking True's Elixir.

It has kept the system toned for three generations (57 years). Why not start and take it to-day?

85c. 50c. \$1.00

Bay State Dye Works

Our dye house is the place where you are sure to get your work done in a manner that will please you in price, quality and time. We have had years of experience in the business. In fact, we got our living by dying at the Bay State Dye Works.

45 PRESCOTT STREET.

P. S.—If you have never had work done at the Bay State, give us a trial.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A saving worth while. 25 per cent. less than elsewhere on all repairing done on American and Swiss Watches, French and English Clocks, Jewelry, Optical Goods at

LOUIS PRICE'S, 14 Prescott Street.

LANTERNS

50 Cts.

W. T. S. Bartlett</

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.			WESTERN DIV.		
To Boston.	From Boston.	Arr.	To Boston.	From Boston.	Arr.
6:00	6:00	7:00	6:00	6:00	7:00
6:07	6:07	7:07	6:07	6:07	7:07
6:14	6:14	7:14	6:14	6:14	7:14
6:21	6:21	7:21	6:21	6:21	7:21
6:28	6:28	7:28	6:28	6:28	7:28
6:35	6:35	7:35	6:35	6:35	7:35
6:42	6:42	7:42	6:42	6:42	7:42
6:49	6:49	7:49	6:49	6:49	7:49
6:56	6:56	7:56	6:56	6:56	7:56
7:03	7:03	8:03	7:03	7:03	8:03
7:10	7:10	8:10	7:10	7:10	8:10
7:17	7:17	8:17	7:17	7:17	8:17
7:24	7:24	8:24	7:24	7:24	8:24
7:31	7:31	8:31	7:31	7:31	8:31
7:38	7:38	8:38	7:38	7:38	8:38
7:45	7:45	8:45	7:45	7:45	8:45
7:52	7:52	8:52	7:52	7:52	8:52
7:59	7:59	8:59	7:59	7:59	8:59
8:06	8:06	9:06	8:06	8:06	9:06
8:13	8:13	9:13	8:13	8:13	9:13
8:20	8:20	9:20	8:20	8:20	9:20
8:27	8:27	9:27	8:27	8:27	9:27
8:34	8:34	9:34	8:34	8:34	9:34
8:41	8:41	9:41	8:41	8:41	9:41
8:48	8:48	9:48	8:48	8:48	9:48
8:55	8:55	9:55	8:55	8:55	9:55
9:02	9:02	10:02	9:02	9:02	10:02
9:09	9:09	10:09	9:09	9:09	10:09
9:16	9:16	10:16	9:16	9:16	10:16
9:23	9:23	10:23	9:23	9:23	10:23
9:30	9:30	10:30	9:30	9:30	10:30
9:37	9:37	10:37	9:37	9:37	10:37
9:44	9:44	10:44	9:44	9:44	10:44
9:51	9:51	10:51	9:51	9:51	10:51
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10:12	10:12	11:12	10:12	10:12	11:12
10:19	10:19	11:19	10:19	10:19	11:19
10:26	10:26	11:26	10:26	10:26	11:26
10:33	10:33	11:33	10:33	10:33	11:33
10:40	10:40	11:40	10:40	10:40	11:40
10:47	10:47	11:47	10:47	10:47	11:47
10:54	10:54	11:54	10:54	10:54	11:54
11:01	11:01	12:01	11:01	11:01	12:01
11:08	11:08	12:08	11:08	11:08	12:08
11:15	11:15	12:15	11:15	11:15	12:15
11:22	11:22	12:22	11:22	11:22	12:22
11:29	11:29	12:29	11:29	11:29	12:29
11:36	11:36	12:36	11:36	11:36	12:36
11:43	11:43	12:43	11:43	11:43	12:43
11:50	11:50	12:50	11:50	11:50	12:50
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